1992-1993 BUDGET

Additional information
Estimates

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PREFACE

This document contains general information on the 1992-1993 expenditure budget as well as explanatory notes on the estimates tabled in the National Assembly for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1992.

In Part I, Mr. Daniel Johnson, Minister responsible for Administration and the Public Service and President of the Conseil du trésor, discusses the main components of the 1992-1993 expenditure forecast.

Parts II to V inclusive provide summary information on the evolution government spending and the content of the estimates.

- Part II discusses the 1992-1993 expenditure forecast and the results of the preceding fiscal year;

- Part III breaks down the 1992-1993 estimates in terms of resources used and program groupings by mission and domain;

- Part IV deals with the total staff level of departments and agencies whose budget is voted by the National Assembly;

- Part V presents explanatory notes by department on the content of each program in the Estimates.

Parts VI, VII and VIII offer general information on subjects related to the expenditure budget.

- Part VI deals with capital investments the Government funds by covering the service of the debt the recipient agencies assume;

- part VII provides information of a financial nature on the special funds and the costs relating to the administration of the goods and services tax;

- the last part gives summary information on the expenditures relating to information technologies.

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PART I

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT IN AN ECONOMY IN TRANSITION: ADAPTING TO NEW REALITIES

1. INTRODUCTION

The economic situation since the spring of 1990 has brought irresistible pressure to bear on government spending. Major expenditure domains in which growth had formerly been low, such as education and income security, are now contributing to the rising overall growth in spending. In addition, the Government has agreed to certain additional expenditures to cushion the effects of the economic downturn.

From 1987 to 1990, the strict management of public spending had succeeded in limiting the annual rate of growth of expenditure to 1.3 percentage points more than inflation, even though spending in the health and social services domain was rising annually at 3.7 percentage points more than inflation. This moderate spending growth allowed the Government to significantly improve its financial situation.

The improvement in public finances was still in progress when the economy fell into the recession which lasted through 1990 and 1991. While maintaining to the objective, expenditure management had to be adapted to the new constraints. Since it was necessary for the Government to protect the victims of the recession and stimulate the economy, expenditure growth would inevitably be higher than in previous years. Nonetheless, substantial measures were implemented to correct the structural growth in long-term spending, in particular concerning program financing and distribution of responsibilities.

Even as the economy begins to recover, the consequences of the recession will continue to have a major impact on the coming fiscal year. The 1992-1993 expenditure budget was prepared in this difficult economic environment. The economic situation demands that public spending be managed extremely rigorously, but also very prudently by targeting objectives adapted to the current situation.

2. THE RESULTS OF FISCAL 1991-1992

In his Budget Speech of May 2, 1991, the minister of Finance set an expenditure objective for 1991-1992 of $38 389.0 million, an increase of 6.4% compared to the preceding year. However, during the ensuing months, certain essential economic needs helped push up the increase in spending by $375.0 million. To a large extent, these additional expenditures are attributable to the education and income security missions. The Government had to implement extraordinary control measures to hold the budgetary over-expenditure to the strict minimum. Forecast probable expenditure for 1991-1992 is now $38 764.0 million, giving a growth rate of 7.5% compared to last year.

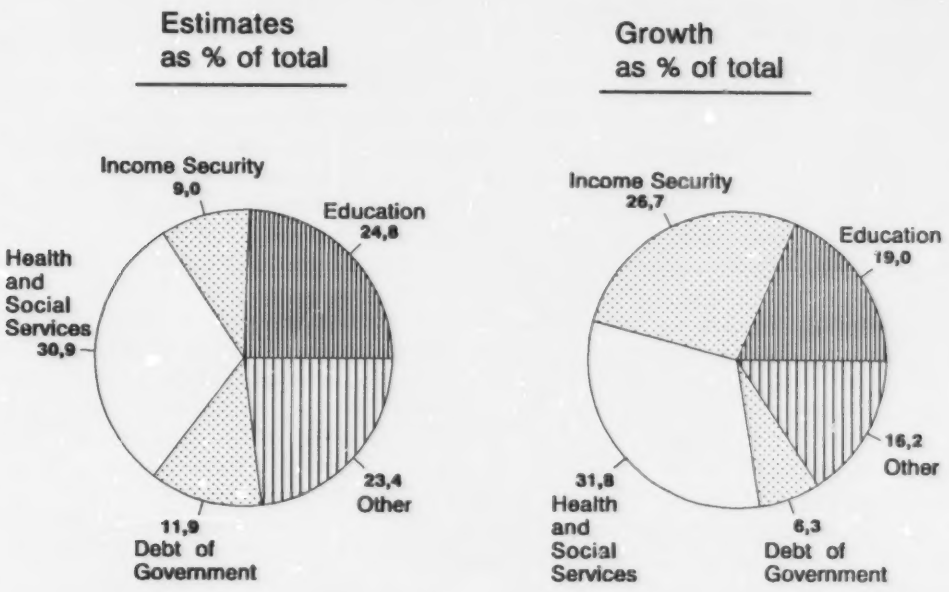
TABLE 1: EXPENDITURE FORECASTS 1991-1992 AND 1992-1993

	1991-1992 $M	1992-1993 $M
Forecast at tabling of estimates	38 567.0	41 019.0
Plus: revision in the 1991-1992 Budget Speech	(178.0)	-
1991-1992 expenditure objective	38 389.0	-
Plus: additional expenditures 1991-1992	375.0	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**38 764.0**	**41 019.0**
Change in expenditure in %	7.5	5.8
Inflation rate in Canada in %	5.6	2.3

3. EXPENDITURE GROWTH AND PRIORITIES IN 1992-1993

The 1992-1993 estimates reflect forecast expenditure of $41 019.0 million, an increase of $2 255.0 million or 5.8% compared to the probable expenditure for 1991-1992. With inflation forecast at 2.3% in 1992, government spending will rise significantly faster than the consumer price index. Compared to the expenditure objective in the last Budget Speech, expenditure will be $864.0 million higher.

CHART 1: DISTRIBUTION OF 1992-1993 ESTIMATES AND SOURCES OF GROWTH ACCORDING TO MAJOR EXPENDITURE DOMAINS



Note 1: Activity domains as shown at the beginning of the Estimates and in Part III of this document. Note that the education domain also includes the college and university education sectors, and that the government debt domain includes the direct debt service and interests on the retirement plans account.

Note 2: The data for this chart are taken from Table 10 of Part III of this document.

The health and social services domain, which accounts for 30.9% of total estimates, will increase by $573.7 million. The income security domain amounts to 9% of total estimates and will cause budgetary spending to grow by $481.9 million. The estimates of the education domain will rise by $342.5 million. The remainder of the increase will be distributed among the other expenditure domains, including $113.9 million for interest on the Government's debt.

In addition to the budgetary adjustments related to the evolution of some programs, the estimates tabled for fiscal 1992-1993 include a further $402.7 million for government priorities. These spending priorities are designed essentially to support the economy and maintain the quality of public services, particularly in the area of health and social services.

a) Economic support priorities

Economic support measures total $202.1 million. They include estimates of $57.2 million related to the implementation of the Greater Montréal action plan. This plan involves government commitments of more than $400 million over five years and includes a set of measures to promote in particular innovation and modernization of businesses, as well as manpower training and adaptation. The estimates for this plan are distributed among various departments, including $22.1 million for the ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle. Estimates of $10.0 million are also provided for the Conseil exécutif for the start-up of the section of the action plan dealing with technological innovation in the Montréal region (Innovatech).

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF 1992-1993 EXPENDITURE PRIORITIES

	Growth before priorities	1992-1993 Priorities		Total
		Economic support	Quality of services	
	$M	$M	$M	$M
Health and Social services[1]	414.5	-	159.2	573.7
Education[1]	337.9	-	4.6	342.5
Income security[1]	477.9	-	4.0	481.9
Government debt[1]	113.9	-	-	113.9
Other expenditures	508.1	-	-	508.1
. Five-year plan - roads	-	98.0	-	98.0
. Action plan - Greater Montréal	-	57.2	-	57.2
. Development of day care services	-	-	17.4	17.4
. Environment	-	-	15.4	15.4
. Various projects	-	46.9	-	46.9
		202.1	200.6	
TOTAL	**1 852.3**	**402.7**		**2 255.0**
Change in expenditures in %	**4.8**	**1.0**		**5.8**

(1) Activity domains as shown at the beginning of the Estimates and in table 10 of Part III of this document. Note that the education domain also includes the college and university education sectors, and that the government debt domain includes the direct debt service and interests on the retirement plans account.

Additional estimates of $98.0 million are allocated to the ministère des Transports for the on-going five-year road investment plan announced in the 1990-1991 Budget Speech. The other economic priorities will be funded with additional estimates of $46.9 million of which $30.9 million is allocated to the ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle for manpower training, $8.5 million to the ministère de l'Industrie, Commerce et Technologie for assistance for catalyst projects, and finally $7.5 million to the Conseil exécutif for regional economic development assistance.

b) Priorities concerning the quality of public services

Forecasted additional expenditures to improve the quality of public services total $200.6 million. They are concentrated in the health and social services domain, where estimates of almost $160.0 million have been added. An amount of $71.6 million is allocated to implement the on-going reform in the health and social services domain, mainly to improve the level and quality of home maintenance services. An additional $54.1 million in estimates is added for short-term hospital centres to enable them to absorb the additional costs generated by the ageing of the population and the development of medical technology. Finally, the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux has been allocated a further $33.5 million for various purposes, including mental health and the treatment of bio-medical waste.

Other noteworthy spending priorities include the cost of $17.4 million for 7 500 new spaces in day care and $15.4 million in estimates for the improvement of the budget of the ministère de l'Environnement. Also, grants to school boards for education services for handicapped persons will rise from $5.3 million to $11.8 million for the 1992-1993 school year, resulting in additional estimates of $4.6 million for the ministère de l'Éducation for fiscal 1992-1993. Finally, estimates of $4.0 million have been allocated to finance the cost of improvements to the parental wage assistance (PWA) program.

4. THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION ON EXPENDITURE

The trend in expenditure over the past few years cannot be interpreted without noting the impact of the economic downturn on spending, beginning in 1990-1991. As Table 3 shows, this impact can be analyzed from the trend observed in the major expenditure domains over two three-year periods, i.e. the years 1987 to 1990 and the years 1990 to 1993.

TABLE 3: COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF MAJOR EXPENDITURE DOMAINS[1]

	Expenditure growth rate - CPI in %[2]		Expenditures as % of total[3]	Sources of growth in %	
	1987-1990	1990-1993		1987-1990	1990-1993
Health and Social services	3.7	3.7	31.3	41.6	34.3
Education[4]	0.2	1.1	25.5	21.7	19.3
Income security	(3.1)	7.6	8.6	2.1	13.8
Government debt	0.2	2.0	12.1	10.2	10.6
Other domains	1.8	2.7	22.5	24.4	22.0
TOTAL	1.3	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Growth rate of real GDP - Québec[5]	4.0	0.4			

(1) Activity domains as shown at the beginning of the Estimates and in Part III of this document. Note that the education domain also includes the college and university education sectors, and that the government debt domain includes the direct debt service and interests on the retirement plans account.

(2) The rate of inflation was 4.5% during the period 1987-1990 and 4.2% during the period 1990-1993. The rate calculated for 1991 is 4.2% rather than 5.6% to exclude the effect of the GST.

(3) The relative weight of each domain reflects the observed or forecasted average during the years 1990 to 1993.

(4) Without the savings generated by broadening the school property tax, the growth of the education domain from 1990 to 1993 would have been 2.1 percentage points and accounted for 22.2% of the increase in expenditures during this period.

(5) Source : Conference Board

During the period between 1987 to 1990, Québec's economy grew relatively quickly since the real gross domestic product (GDP) was growing at an average of 4.0% per year. Over these three years, spending rose moderately since it exceeded inflation by only 1.3 percentage points. The health and social services domain was the only domain where spending rose more quickly. In the other domains, spending growth in real terms was low, and even negative in the case of income security.

Since 1990, there has been a substantial change in the evolution of expenditure, from two standpoints. First, the growth rate of total expenditure has risen to 2.9 percentage points above the consumer price index for the period from 1990 to 1993. Also, spending is rising faster in domains where previously the rate of increase had been low. That is particularly true of income security expenditures which are increasing at a rate 7.6 percentage points in excess of inflation and which account for 13.8% of over spending growth, even though they account for only 8.6% of the total budget. The same holds true for education expenditures which have risen strongly since 1990 in spite of savings generated by the department through the broadening of the school property tax.

The data in Table 4 isolate the main effects of the economic situation on government spending. These effects are attributable notably to the increased number of income security recipients, to higher enrolment in education institutions, and to measures taken by the Government to support the economy. In short, these data show that an increase in spending of about 1% for each of the fiscal years 1990-1991, 1991-1992 and 1992-1993 is directly attributable to the economic situation.

In spite of an economic recovery in 1992, it will take more than one year to absorb the additional spending caused by the economic situation, particularly in regard to the increased number of income security recipients and the higher enrolment in the education institutions. This development exacerbates the growth in expenditure all the more since it coincides with two other phenomena: the legacy of the debt accumulated to finance current spending, and the structural tendency of expenditures in the health and social services domain to grow at about 3.7 percentage points in excess in inflation.

TABLE 4: EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION ON EXPENDITURE IN 1990-1991, 1991-1992 AND 1992-1993

	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993
A. Expenditure on comparable basis			
. Total in $M	36 048.3	38 764.0	41 019.0
. Change in %	8.1	7.5	5.8
. Expenditure - CPI in %(1)	3.3	3.3	3.5
B. Cumulative effects of the economic situation on certain expenditure items			
. Income security: increase in number of recipients	209.9	385.8	746.4
. Education and higher Education: increase in enrolment	56.6	182.0	259.3
. Government measures to support the economy	7.9	82.6	211.4
. Financing cost of items mentioned	15.6	50.1	94.4
	290.0	700.5	1 311.5
C. Estimated expenditure excluding the main effects of the economic situation (A-B)			
. Total in $M	35 758.3	38 063.5	39 707.5
. Change in %	7.2	6.4	4.3
. Expenditure - CPI in %(1)	2.4	2.2	2.0
D. EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN % (A-C)	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.5**

(1) The rate of inflation used for 1991 is 4.2% rather than 5.6% in order to exclude the effect of the GST.

5. CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE GROWTH

The weak economy has led to major adjustments in the private sector's production apparatus. To adapt to the economic situation, businesses often have no other choice but to substantially rationalize their method of organization. As a result, they become more productive once the recovery is under way and the economy is moving on a more solid footing. Government operations cannot be exempted nor should they be exempted from these requirements that affect Québec taxpayers' ability to pay, on both the personal and corporate side.

This concern is widespread among the population and was recently echoed in the work of a group of National Assembly ministerial members. The Government found the report of the committee on the rationalization of public spending, chaired by the Member for Chauveau, Mr. Rémy Poulin, very useful in suggesting stricter measures to control the management of government operations.

It is important not to deviate from the objective of constantly improving the rigour of government management and increasing its productivity.

Certain general measures will produce savings this year totalling $106.1 million. These measures are:

- cuts in school board administration costs, as well as a 2% reduction in non-teaching staff and non-indexation of other costs in the college network and in the universities. These measures will generate savings of $25.1 million;

- a 2% decrease in staff and payroll beginning April 1, 1992: this measure will produce savings of about $25.7 million beginning this year. It will apply to most departments and will be continued for a period of five years;

- non-indexation of 2.3% of operating expenditures of departments and of transfer payments: this measure will produce savings of some $55.3 million.

Other measures affect the current management of government departments and agencies. For example, to bring its policy into line with that of large cities and private sector businesses, and to improve the management of public funds, the Government has decided to stop subsidizing parking spaces as of July 1, 1992. The Société immobilière du Québec had some 13 700 subsidized parking spaces which were allocated according to the various criteria of each department and agency. This policy discriminated against some groups of employees by unduly promoting the use of the automobile, while the Government was reducing its participation in financing public transit.

In addition, during fiscal 1992-1993, travel by civil servants outside Québec will not be authorized without the prior approval of the Conseil du trésor, except in the case of an assignment or travel as part of an official delegation authorized by the Conseil des ministres. The Conseil du trésor also issued a directive in March 1991 noting that benefits, points, bonuses and free services acquired by means of promotional programs by airlines and hotel chains, as part of travel on behalf of the Government and at the Government's expense, belong to the Government: they must therefore be applied to future travel on behalf of the Government.

As a separate part of this document explains, the Conseil du trésor will pay particular attention to spending relating to information technology. Only projects that produce real savings will be authorized. These special control measures should substantially reduce expenditures for this purpose during the year.

Furthermore, the Secrétariat du Conseil du trésor and the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services have analyzed in detail the policy for assigning government office space, and have concluded that a rationalization is desirable. The standards for the allocation of office space are thus being reviewed and this should lead to a reduction in space, generating substantial savings in terms of rent expenditures by departments and agencies. Eventual annual savings of some $20 million are anticipated.

In an organization whose mission is essentially to provide public services, gains in productivity cannot be achieved without affecting human resources management and utilization. For that reason, over the coming year, the Conseil du trésor will design and implement a public service manpower planning program. This program will structure the staff reductions to come in the next few years.

This major endeavour will include an examination of government personnel classification and structure policies with a view to rationalizing them. Measures will be taken to simplify and clarify the role of each level of the Government's administrative structure. The public service remuneration evaluation program will also be examined, with particular attention to professional positions. It can be said here that this examination will be consistent with a Bill tabled in the National Assembly by the Member for Verdun, Mr. Henri-François Gautrin.

Finally, departments and agencies as a whole will have to achieve savings of $179.2 million. They will have to review the cost of activities in certain programs. Each will be responsible for indicating how the restraint measures chosen will be applied.

As for remuneration, which accounts for about 50% of the expenditure budget, the estimates were prepared on the basis of the proposal made to union and employer association representatives last February 14. This proposal stipulates that the pay parameters agreed to in the spring of 1991 will be applied over a longer period of time, and that the existing collective agreements will be extended for 24 months. In 1991, in accordance with its pay policy, the Government fully protected the purchasing power of its employees. On January 1, it paid a 4% scale increase, plus 1% on the basis of the increase in the consumer price index (CPI) and a further flat 1% in July as protection against the federal goods and services tax (GST). Total pay increases therefore amounted to 6%, not counting movement within the pay scales and pay equity corrections.

In the spring of 1991, the economic situation prompted the Government and its employees to agree that full wage indexation for 1992 was impossible. The practical result was a wage freeze for the first six months of 1992, together with a projected increase of 3% on July 1, which was then equivalent, according to every forecast, to one percentage point less than the increase in the consumer price index. One year later, inflation is forecasted to be, in July, only half what was anticipated (2%). It is therefore reasonable and appropriate, in view of the impact of this decline on the Government's financial situation, to readjust the 3% payment stipulated for July in accordance with the changing situation. The savings produced by this proposal amount to $350 million in the 1992-1993 estimates. The government's pay policy is based on a well-established principle: public sector pay must be comparable to that of the private sector. In addition, the general state of the economy, particularly in terms of salary, is the source of taxpayers', hence the Government's, ability to pay, and is therefore reflected in the Government's wage proposal.

As for the proposal to continue the collective agreements, this "pause" would obviously allow the parties to begin, and conclude, discussions on the significant aspects of public services, outside the traditional negotiation framework.

6. CONCLUSION

Since 1986, the Government's policy has been to finance priority development activities through a reallocation of resources. Some may have believed that this approach was temporary, designed to improve public finances or, more recently, due to the difficult economic situation.

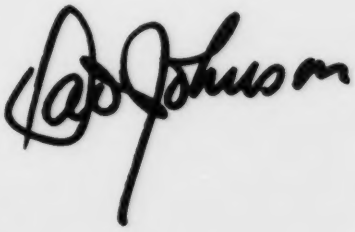
On the contrary, the economic situation has pointed out that dynamics of spending programs are incompatible with those of revenue growth, particularly because of the trend in transfer payments from the federal government, which is itself faced with enormous budgetary problems, there again a legacy from the past.

When the estimates for 1990-1991 were tabled, it was pointed out that if the expenditure growth rate of the health sector remained unchanged, these expenditures would account for half of Québec's budget in less than fifteen years.

Since then, much thought has been given, at every level, to the equitable nature of what is apparently free and to the level of services we can truly afford. This process of rethinking is well under way, and was given added impetus by a parliamentary commission on the financing of health care, by the effects of transfers of responsibilities to the municipalities, and by the introduction of more visible taxes.

This increasingly widespread reflection must be continued and lead to practical choices concerning the public services we want to maintain, and the corresponding sources of financing.

The Minister responsible for Administration
and the Public Service,
President of the Conseil du trésor



DANIEL JOHNSON

PART II

CHANGES IN 1991-1992 EXPENDITURE AND 1992-1993 FORECAST

There are three sections in this part. The first deals with the changes to forecast estimates and expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1992. The second section discusses the 1992-1993 expenditure forecast and spending growth. Finally, the third section summarizes the main parameters on which the forecasts for the coming year are based.

Table IX, at the end of this part, provides reference data on the economy and budgetary expenditure for each of the last ten years.

1. 1991-1992 PROBABLE EXPENDITURE

Table 5 shows the changes in forecast estimates and expenditure since the 1991-1992 Estimates were tabled. At the beginning of the fiscal year, total estimates submitted to the National Assembly amounted to $38 863.5 million. Forecast expenditure stood at $38 567.0 million, after deducting investments, loans and advances, expected lapsed appropriations and the change in losses on equity investments.

In his last Budget Speech, the minister of Finance set an expenditure objective for fiscal 1991-1992 of $38 389.0 million, a downward adjustment of $178.0 million compared to the expenditure forecast in the 1991-1992 Estimates. This reduction in spending was the net result of budgetary restraint measures totalling $190.0 million, and fiscal and budgetary measures that caused spending to rise by $12.0 million.

In December 1991, supplementary estimates totalling $693.0 million were tabled in the National Assembly. These estimates included $681.5 million under spending, and $11.5 million entered as "Investments, loans and advances". The Bureau de l'Assemblée nationale also approved a further $6.0 million in additional expenditures relating to the two commissions formed pursuant the legislation on the process of determining the political and constitutional future of Québec.

In the "Quarterly Presentation of Financial Transactions" as at December 31, 1991, the minister of Finance announced that the expenditure would probably exceed the objective set in the last Budget Speech by $375.0 million. Taking into account the evolution of expenditure in recent months, the final expenditure figure is expected to total $38 764.0 million, as announced in the last "Quarterly Presentation of Financial Transactions".

TABLE 5: CHANGES IN THE 1991-1992 EXPENDITURE FORECAST

	1990-1991	1991-1992		
	Real results $M	Tabling of Estimates $M	Budget Speech $M	Probable expenditures $M
INITIAL ESTIMATES[1]	35 878.5	38 863.5	38 863.5	38 863.5
Supplementary estimates #1	504.7	-	-	693.0
Special warrants and others[2]	93.8	-	-	6.0
TOTAL ESTIMATES	**36 477.0**	**38 863.5**	**38 863.5**	**39 562.5**
Investments, advances and loans	(107.8)	(76.3)	(76.3)	(87.8)
Lapsed appropriations[3]	(496.4)	(200.0)	(378.0)	(716.7)
Change in the provision for losses on equity investments	(24.0)	(20.2)	(20.2)	6.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REAL BASIS	**35 848.8**	**38 567.0**	**38 389.0**	**38 764.0**

(1) The data in this table reflect the budgetary structure in effect at the time the 1991-1992 Estimates were tabled.

(2) Including an increase in permanent appropriations authorized by the Bureau de l'Assemblée nationale of $8.3 million in 1990-1991 and $6.0 million in 1991-1992.

(3) Including, in the case of permanent appropriations, the net change compared to the amounts included in the estimates tabled in the National Assembly.

Table 6 summarizes the additional expenditures producing the $375.0 million increase in the expenditure objective. The difference between this increase and total additional estimates authorized for expenditure will be offset by savings in other budgetary items. The amount of expected lapsed appropriations, which stood at $200.0 million when the estimates were tabled and was revised to $378.0 million in Budget Speech, is now $716.7 million. However, programs with over-expenditures have caused spending to increase by $713.7 million, net lapsed appropriations, i.e. the difference total lapsed appropriations and total over-expenditures, amount to only $3.0 million, causing an increase in total budgetary expenditures of $375.0 million.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF 1991-1992 ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE

	($M)
EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF CERTAIN EXPENDITURE ITEMS	
. Income security, manpower training and employment development: increase in clientele	141.4
. Education: increase in vocational training and adult education clienteles	115.1
. Higher education: increase in college-level clienteles and change in volume of scholarships	63.6
. Société de développement industriel: losses to be absorbed and support for catalyst projects	29.9
	350.0
OTHER ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES	
. Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec: non-implementation of health contribution and other	108.4
. Health and social Services: various additional expenditures	65.7
. Revenu: implementation of the QST	42.4
. Other	147.2
TOTAL ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES	713.7
Additional lapsed appropriations	(338.7)
DIFFERENCE WITH THE 1991-1992 EXPENDITURE OBJECTIVE	**375.0**

As Table 6 shows, almost half the additionnal spending expected for 1991-1992 is attributable to the economic situation. The additional spending caused by the economic situation amounts to $350.0 million, mainly because of an increase in the expected number of income security recipients and higher enrolment in the education sector. Furthermore, the Société de développement industriel received additional appropriations of $29.9 million to absorb losses related in certain investment projects.

Table 7 shows the increase in 1991-1992 probable expenditure compared to the results of the preceding fiscal year. Expenditures have been restated on a comparable basis, so that the budgetary change from year to year can be correctly assessed. These adjustments consist in cancelling the effect in 1990-1991 of previous years' pre-recorded expenditures, and in reflecting a number of transfers of jurisdiction to non-budgetary entities.

TABLE 7: GROWTH IN 1991-1992 EXPENDITURE

	1990-1991	1991-1992	
	Result $M	Probable expenditures $M	Change %
TOTAL ESTIMATES ON REAL BASIS[1]	36 477.0	39 562.5	8.5
Effect of expenditures pre-recorded in 1989-1990[2]	183.0	-	-
Other adjustments[3]	(17.6)	(13.2)	-
TOTAL ESTIMATES ON COMPARABLE BASIS	**36 642.4**	**39 549.3**	**7.9**
Investments, loans and advances	(107.8)	(87.8)	
Lapsed appropriations[4]	(462.3)	(703.5)	
Change in the provision for losses on equity investments	(24.0)	6.0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON COMPARABLE BASIS	**36 048.3**	**38 764.0**	**7,5**

(1) Total estimates as per Table 5.
(2) Estimates voted in 1989-1990 to pre-record expenditures normally assumed in 1990-1991.
(3) Adjustments made to reflect transfers of jurisdiction to non-budgetary entities.
(4) Including, in the case of permanent appropriations, the net change compared to amounts included in appropriations tabled in the National Assembly. The difference between these amounts and those shown in Table 5 is attributable to the adjustments mentioned in the preceding note and, for 1990-1991, to the effect of pre-recorded expenditures.

The probable expenditure of $38 764.0 million in 1991-1992 represents an increase of 7.5% compared to the preceding year's results. At the tabling of the 1991-1992 Estimates, spending growth had been estimated at 6.9% on a comparable basis. This was subsequently revised to 6.4% in the Budget Speech.

2. 1992-1993 EXPENDITURE FORECAST

Table 8 shows the estimates and expenditure forecast for fiscal 1992-1993, and the change compared to the preceding year. The estimates for the coming fiscal year amount to $41 355.8 million, an increase of 4.6% compared to total estimates for 1991-1992.

The expenditure forecast for 1992-1993 totals $41 019.0 million, up 5.8% compared to 1991-1992 probable expenditure. Since Canada's inflation rate for 1992 is forecast at 2.3%, government spending as a whole will therefore increase at a rate equivalent to "CPI + 3.5".

TABLE 8: 1992-1993 EXPENDITURE FORECAST

	1991-1992[1] $M	1992-1993 $M	Change %
TOTAL ESTIMATES	39 549.3	41 355.8	4.6
Investments, loans and advances	(87.8)	(58.8)	
Lapsed appropriations	(703.5)	(255.0)	
Change in the provision for losses on equity investments	6.0	(23.0)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**38 764.0**	**41 019.0**	**5.8**

(1) The comparative 1991-1992 estimates are taken from data in the previous table.

3. THE MAIN BUDGETARY PARAMETERS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE 1992-1993 ESTIMATES

The preparation of the 1992-1993 estimates began with a projection of budgetary requirements on the basis of non-wage program costs indexed for inflation, interest rates and the various technical parameters having an impact on program activities. As was explained in Part I, the Government has reduced the growth of its spending by means of various expenditure reduction measures affecting wages and salaries and operating costs.

Remuneration expenses specifically have been indexed according to the Government's proposal of last February 14 to representatives of employer and union associations. This proposal provides for wage increases of 1 % on July 1, 1992, 1 % on January 1, 1993 and 2 % on July 1, 1993 for a period of one year. Taking into account the expiry of the lump sum in June 1992 and the costs of annualizing the 1991 indexations, wage indexation adds an increase of 1 % of wages in the 1992-1993 estimates. In addition to these basic increases, there is the cost of the rise in wage scales of 0.4 % per year overall. Finally, the pay equity measures stipulated in the collective agreements that expired December 31, 1991 will cause payroll to rise a further 0.4 % in 1992-1993. In all, the impact of these factors will provide an average wage increase of 1.8 % during the period corresponding to the Government's fiscal year.

Payroll increases by 1.6 % because of various volume and other effects including the higher number of employees in priority sectors (health, environment) and in high growth sectors (education, income security). In addition, the employer contributions included in the overall remuneration costs have had to be substantially adjusted to take into account the increase in contribution rates for unemployment insurance, the Commission de la Santé et de la Sécurité au travail (CSST) and the health services fund.

Non-wage expenditures have initially been indexed according to the forecast CPI for 1992, i.e. 2.3%. However, a large portion of this indexation has been expenditure recovered through the reduction measures mentioned in Part I. This indexation has been maintained in the following sectors and categories:

- the health and social services network;
- services insured by the Régie d'assurance-maladie du Québec;
- income security systems;
- government capital spending;
- the operating expenditures of the following departments: Revenu, Environnement, National Assembly and Persons designated by the National Assembly.

Indexation of school board expenditures has not been withdrawn because of other reduction measures that directly or indirectly affect their operation. Finally, Part V of this document, showing estimates by department, gives the main volume effects. Apart from the service of the government and subsidized debt, these volume effects are mainly apparent in the following cases:

- the health and social services network;
- services insured by the Régie d'assurance-maladie du Québec;
- income security systems;
- college and university clienteles;
- the five-year road network investment plan;
- the Greater Montréal action plan;
- day care services.

Finally, the amount of lapsed appropriations forecast for 1992-1993 has been set at $255.0 million, which is $123.0 million less than the amount set at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

TABLE 9: CHANGE IN THE BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF QUÉBEC

		1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993
Total expenditure on a real basis	($M)	21 962.9	23 740.9	25 848.3	27 314.4	28 165.5	30 489.4	31 392.8	32 717.0	35 831.2	38 764.0	41 019.0
Effect of pre-recorded expenditures												
. en 1987-1988	($M)	-	-	-	-	-	(848.8)	624.3	224.5	-	-	-
. en 1988-1989	($M)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(636.5)	603.2	33.3	-	-
. en 1989-1990	($M)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(183.8)	183.8	-	-
Expenditure on a comparable basis												
. in current dollars	($M)	21 962.9	23 740.9	25 848.3	27 314.4	28 165.5	29 640.6	31 380.6	33 360.9	36 048.3	38 764.0	41 019.0
. change	(%)	8.1	8.1	8.9	5.7	3.1	5.2	5.9	6.3	8.1	7.5	5.8
. in 1986 dollars	($M)	26 240.0	26 825.9	27 974.4	28 452.5	28 165.5	28 391.4	28 895.6	29 263.9	30 165.9	30 716.3	31 797.7
. change	(%)	(2.5)	2.2	4.3	1.7	(1.0)	0.8	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.8	3.5
Per capita expenditure												
. in current dollars	($)	3 398.7	3 666.6	3 981.6	4 193.1	4 306.5	4 496.0	4 725.4	4 980.6	5 325.5	5 663.1	5 932.7
. change	(%)	7.7	7.9	8.6	5.3	2.7	4.4	5.1	5.4	6.9	6.3	4.8
. in 1986 dollars	($)	4 060.5	4 143.1	4 309.0	4 367.8	4 306.5	4 306.6	4 351.2	4 368.9	4 456.5	4 487.4	4 559.0
. change	(%)	(2.8)	2.0	4.0	1.4	(1.4)	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.5
Expenditure/GDP	(%)	25.5	25.7	25.6	25.3	24.0	22.8	22.1	22.3	23.4	24.7	25.0
GDP growth rate[1]	(%)	5.8	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.4	2.9	1.8	4.6[2]
Inflation rate in Canada[3]	(%)	10.9	5.7	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.6[4]	2.3[2]
Population on June 1	('000)	6 462.2	6 474.9	6 492.0	6 514.2	6 540.2	6 592.6	6 640.8	6 698.2	6 769.0	6 845.0	6 914.0[2]

(1) For the calendar year ending three months before the end of the fiscal year in question.
(2) Forecast.
(3) Annual average for the calendar year ending three months before the end of the fiscal year in question.
(4) The inflation rate for 1991 is estimated at 4.2% when the effect of the GST is excluded.

Sources : Provincial economic accounts, Stat. Can., Cat. 13-213; The Consumer Price Index, Stat. Can., Cat. 62-201; Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population, Stat. Can., Cat. 91-210; 1990-1991 Financial Report, ministère des Finances du Québec.

PART III

THE COMPOSITION OF THE 1992-1993 ESTIMATES

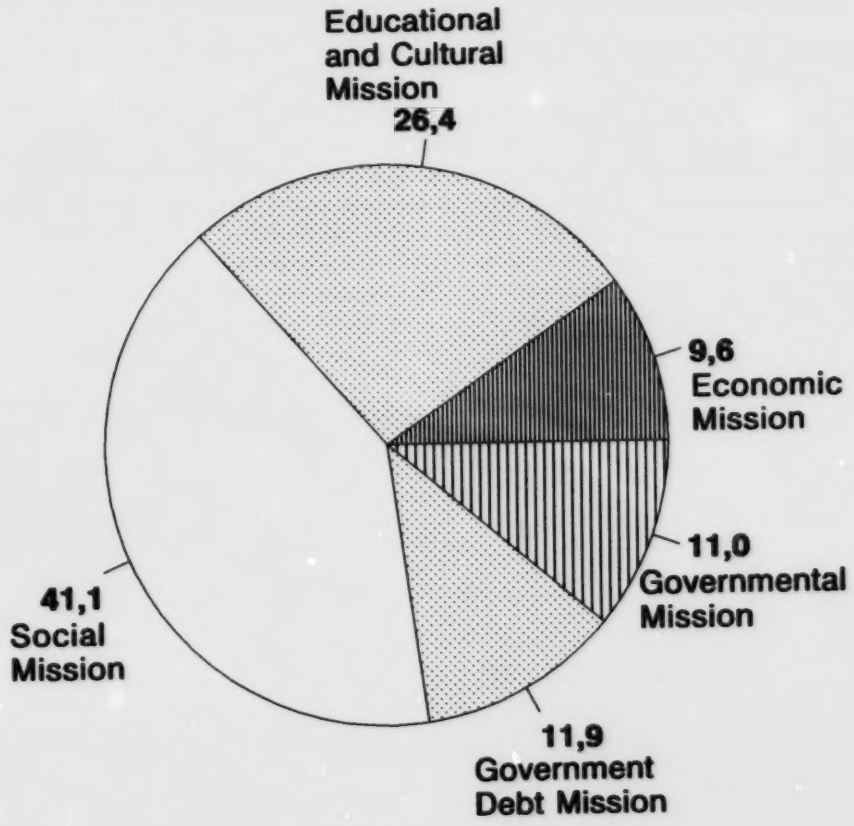
This part gives a breakdown of the 1992-1993 estimates and their growth according to two broad subdivisions: mission and activity domain, and expenditure supercategory. It also supplies more detailed information on operating, capital and interest expenditures.

1. ESTIMATES BY MISSION AND ACTIVITY DOMAIN

Beginning in 1992-1993, certain changes are made to the budgetary structure by mission and activity domain. A new mission has been formed, government debt, to separate the Government's debt service expenditures from other expenditures of the governmental mission. In addition, the activity domains have been rearranged, and three new domains formed: "day care services" in the social mission, "environmental protection" in the governmental mission, and "immigration" in the educational and cultural mission. In the economic mission, the "human resources" domain has been replaced with that of "manpower development".

Chart 2 gives the distribution of the 1992-1993 estimates according to the five broad missions used to group government espenditure. In 1992-1993, the social mission accounts for 41.1% of total estimates, making it by far the largest mission. The second largest is the cultural and educational mission whose 1992-1993 estimates account for 26.4% of the total. The new government debt mission takes up 11.9% of the 1992-1993 estimates. Finally, the government mission and the economic mission amount to 11.0% and 9.6% of the total budget respectively.

CHART 2: DISTRIBUTION OF THE 1992-1993 ESTIMATES BY MISSION (IN %)



Note 1 : The Government debt mission includes the direct debt service and interests on the retirement plans account.

Table 10 gives a breakdown of the 1992-1993 estimates by mission and activity domain. It shows the change compared to the 1991-1992 estimates and the distribution of this change. Overall, government spending is up 5.8% in 1992-1993.

The social mission, up 6.7%, posts the largest increase. While it accounts for 41.1% of total government spending, its share of the increase in the budget for 1992-1993 is 58.7%. Within this mission, estimates allocated to the income security domain are up 14.9%, resulting from the impact of the economic situation on the number of households forecast to receive income security benefits. The health and social services domain, which includes the estimates of the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux and the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec, is up 4.7%. In the case of the Department, the increase results from additional estimates provided in particular for the implementation of the reform of health services and to take into account the additional costs generated by the ageing of the population and developments in medical technology.

In the case of services insured by the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec, the increase in estimates is attributable to various systemic factors including the greater volume of services delivered, the increasing number of physicians and the increases in the cost of drugs. Finally, the housing domain is down 5.6% because the "Deal Estate" construction assistance program administered by the Société d'habitation du Québec expires March 31, 1992.

Estimates for the governmental mission are up 5.6% in 1992-1993, with the bulk of the increase in the central administration domain. The Government's contributions as an employer are up steeply because of increases in employer contribution rates to the unemployment insurance plan, the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CSST) and the "health services fund". Part of the increase in this domain is attributable to the fact that the comparative estimates of the Contingency Fund do not include, as is the case at the beginning of the year, the estimates transferred during the year concerning the wages and salaries of government and parapublic sector employees.

TABLE 10: ESTIMATES BY MISSION AND ACTIVITY DOMAIN

	1992-1993 $M	1991-1992(1) $M	Change %	Difference in $M	Difference in %
ECONOMIC MISSION					
. Natural resources and primary industries	1 147.0	1 207.0	(5.0)	(60.0)	(3.3)
. Secondary industries and technological development	591.5	476.2	24.2	115.3	6.4
. Manpower Development	428.3	359.9	19.0	68.4	3.8
. Services	145.1	141.4	2.6	3.7	0.2
. Transport	1 655.2	1 776.5	(6.8)	(121.3)	(6.7)
	3 967.1	3 961.0	0.2	6.1	0.3
EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL MISSION					
. Education	10 236.6	9 894.1	3.5	342.5	19.0
. Culture	352.9	316.7	11.4	36.2	2.0
. Immigration	121.1	111.1	9.0	10.0	0.6
. Recreation and wildlife	218.5	222.9	(2.0)	(4.4)	(0.2)
	10 929.1	10 544.8	3.6	384.3	21.3
SOCIAL MISSION					
. Income security	3 719.2	3 237.3	14.9	481.9	26.7
. Health and social services	12 789.8	12 216.1	4.7	573.7	31.8
. Day care services	177.8	155.4	14.4	22.4	1.2
. Housing	305.2	323.2	(5.6)	(18.0)	(1.0)
	16 992.0	15 932.0	6.7	1 060.0	58.7
GOVERNMENTAL MISSION					
. Political institutions	889.2	883.6	0.6	5.6	0.3
. Central administration	1 891.1	1 708.1	10.7	183.0	10.1
. Intergovernmental relations	139.9	129.7	7.9	10.2	0.6
. Protection of persons and property	1 003.5	994.2	0.9	9.3	0.5
. Environmental protection	625.9	591.8	5.8	34.1	1.9
	4 549.6	4 307.4	5.6	242.2	13.4
GOVERNMENT DEBT MISSION	4 918.0	4 804.1	2.4	113.9	6.3
TOTAL ESTIMATES	41 355.8	39 549.3	4.6	1 806.5	100.0
Investments, loans and advances	(58.8)	(87.8)		29.0	
Lapsed appropriations	(255.0)	(703.5)		448.5	
Change in the provision for losses on equity investments	(23.0)	6.0		(29.0)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41 019.0	38 764.0	5.8	2 255.0	

(1) Changed as indicated in the Estimates.

The estimates of the educational and cultural mission are up 3.6% and make up 21.3% of the growth in spending. The bulk of the estimates allocated to this mission is in the education domain which includes elementary, secondary, college and university education. This domain's estimates total more than $10 billion and are up 3.5% compared to 1991-1992. This increase is mainly due to increased enrolment due to the economic slowdown, more specifically concerning the college sector, and adult enrolment in the school boards. The estimates of the culture domain are up 11.4%. This domain combines the estimates of the ministère des Affaires culturelles and those of the agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the application of the Charter of the French Language.

The 2.4% increase in the Government debt mission results from the combination of two factors: lower interest rates and the increase in the outstanding debt and the retirement plans account balance. Section 5 of this part provides more detailed information on this change.

While the overall increase in estimates for the economic mission is almost nil, estimates for the secondary industries and technological development domain register a substantial increase of 24.2%. This growth is attributable in part to $83.6 million in assistance granted to the naval construction firm "MIL Davie inc". There is also a significant increase in estimates for the Société de développement industriel du Québec to enable it to absorb losses incurred under the programs it administers, as well as costs on its borrowings.

The estimates of the transport domain are down 6.8% in spite of the rise of almost $100.0 million in estimates for road construction and maintenance under the five-year road investment plan. The decline is attributable to changes to the funding of public transit under the reform of municipal financing: this reform causes estimates to fall by some $200.0 million as of 1992-1993.

Finally, estimates for manpower development are up 19.0%. There is substantial growth in the worker training and employment development programs in view of the development of vocational training programs, measures contained in the Greater Montréal action plan, and the implementation of the new manpower training assistance program announced in the last Budget Speech.

2. EXPENDITURE SUPERCATEGORIES

Table 11 gives the breakdown of estimates by expenditure supercategories as shown in the Estimates. The data are also subdivided to show the portion of the estimates allocated to the health and social services domain, the education domain and all other activity domains.

The estimates of the operating supercategory total $10 321.6 million and are distributed between interest costs and other operating expenditures. The expenditures of the capital supercategory total $724.3 million, representing only 2% of total estimates.

Transfer estimates total $30 251.1 million and account for almost 75% of total estimates. The estimates of this supercategory are identified according to whether they are allocated for operating purposes, capital purposes, interest costs, income security plans or health insurance.

Transfers for operating purposes account for more than half the total estimates and are concentrated in the health and social services domain and the education domain.

The classification of estimates by domain shows the size of the education domain and the health and social services domain. Almost $13 billion is allocated to the health and social services domain and these estimates are applied mainly to fund network operations and health insurance transfers. Estimates for the education domain total $10.2 billion and are used mainly for the operation of educational establishments at the elementary, secondary, college and university levels.

TABLE 11: ESTIMATES BY SUPERCATEGORY[1] AND ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY DOMAINS[2]

	1992-1993				1991-1992[3]	
	Health and Social Services	Education	Other domains	Total	Total	Change in
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
OPERATING						
- Expenditures except interest costs	104.4	139.9	5 159.3	5 403.6	5 226.2	3.4
- Interest costs	-	-	4 918.0	4 918.0	4 804.1	2.4
	104.4	139.9	10 077.3	10 321.6	10 030.3	2.9
CAPITAL	1.5	1.2	721.6	724.3	649.2	11.6
TRANSFERS						
- for operating purposes	9 507.9	9 224.7	3 114.4	21 847.0	21 112.1	3.5
- for capital purposes	81.2	239.5	518.3	839.0	774.9	8.3
- for interest costs	238.2	592.3	533.7	1 364.2	1 320.6	3.3
- for income security	-	-	3 344.3	3 344.3	2 888.2	15.8
- for health insurance	2 856.6	-	-	2 856.6	2 686.2	6.3
	12 683.9	10 056.5	7 510.7	30 251.1	28 782.0	5.1
INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND ADVANCES	-	39.0	19.8	58.8	87.8	
TOTAL ESTIMATES	12 789.8	10 236.6	18 329.4	41 355.8	39 549.3	4.6
Investments, loans and advances				(58.8)	(87.8)	
Lapsed appropriations				(255.0)	(703.5)	
Change in provision for losses on equity investments				(23.0)	6.0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				41 019.0	38 764.0	5.8

(1) The "operating" supercategory includes the "operating - personnel" and "operating - other expenditures" subdivisions as shown in the Estimates. The "capital" supercategory includes the "capital - personnel" and "capital - other expenditures" subdivisions as shown in the Estimates. The subdivisions of the "transfers" supercategory are not shown in the Estimates and are given here for information purposes only.

(2) The education domain includes the elementary, secondary, college and university levels.

(3) Changed as indicated in the Estimates.

3. ESTIMATES ALLOCATED TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Table 12 gives a breakdown of the estimates allocated to operating expenditures, providing a fairly accurate assessment of the cost of public services. This cost consists of remuneration, including employer contributions, and other operating expenditures with the exception of interest. Estimates allocated to operating expenditures are drawn from the operating and transfer supercategories. Remuneration expenditures which include not only wages, but also employer contributions, account for almost 70% of the total of such expenditures. The growth in remuneration expenditures is analyzed in greater detail in Table 13.

TABLE 12: ESTIMATES ALLOCATED TO OPERATING EXPENDITURES[1] ACCORDING TO THE MAIN ACTIVITY DOMAINS[2]

	1992-1993				1991-1992[3]	
	Health and Social Services	Education	Other domains	Total	Total	Change in
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
SUPERCATEGORY OPERATING						
- Remuneration including employer contributions	62.2	90.2	3 172.0	3 324.4	3 181.6	4.5
- Other expenditures	42.2	49.7	1 987.3	2 079.2	2 044.6	1.7
	104.4	139.9	5 159.3	5 403.6	5 226.2	3.4
TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING PURPOSES						
- Remuneration including employer contributions	7 443.9	7 613.3	495.1	15 552.3	14 970.4	3.9
- Other expenditures	2 064.0	1 611.4	2 619.3	6 294.7	6 141.7	2.5
	9 507.9	9 224.7	3 114.4	21 847.0	21 112.1	3.5
TOTAL ESTIMATES	9 612.3	9 364.6	8 273.7	27 250.6	26 338.3	3.5

(1) Including the estimates of the "operating" supercategory except interest costs as well as, on an estimated basis, transfers for operating purposes.
(2) Activity domains shown in Table 10. The education domain includes the elementary, secondary, college and university levels.
(3) Changed as indicated in the Estimates.

The growth in other operating expenditures is particularly weak within the operating supercategory. Expenditures allocated to the operations of government departments have not been indexed in 1992-1993, with the exception of certain departments and specific programs. Transfers for operating purposes have risen more quickly since the expenditures of the health and social services network have been indexed, and have undergone significant budgetary adjustments. The operating expenditures of the education and higher education networks are affected both by higher enrolment and various restrictions to limit their growth.

Table 13 shows the estimates allocated for remuneration, either in the form of expenditures by departments or those assumed through transfers to education establishments or those of the health and social services network. Estimates for wages excluding employer contributions are up 3.4%. Some 1.8% of this increase is attributable to the indexation of public and parapublic sector employee wages. However, the increase in the number of employees required, especially because of larger clienteles in the health and social services networks and higher enrolment in the education and higher education networks, has also contributed to the growth in estimates. By combining these increases with the decreases stemming from expenditure reduction measures, the change in the number of employees accounts for a net increase of $250.0 million or 1.6% of payroll excluding employer contributions.

The wages forecast for 1992-1993 has been established using the Government's proposal of last February 14 to all public and parapublic sector employees. It takes into account the fact that the flat 1% granted in the collective agreement that expired December 31, 1991 to compensate for the effect of the GST in 1991 will end in June 1992. The wage increases considered are based on indexation of 1% in July 1992 and 1% in January 1993.

Taking into account the cost of annualizing the indexation granted in 1991, the total cost of indexation represents $50 million or 1% of payroll. In addition to these basic increases, there is the cost of movement within the wage scales which amounts to 0.4% overall per year. Also, the pay equity measures stipulated in the collective agreements that expired December 31, 1991 generate a further increase in the payroll of 0.4% in 1992-1993.

Contributions to the retirement plans between 1991-1992 and 1992-1993 are up 4.8%. This amounts to $59.8 million, including $19.0 million for current service and $40.8 million for past service. The increase for current service is mainly due to the growth in public and parapublic sector payroll, as well as to the revision in the method of calculating the actuarial obligations of the Teachers Pension Plan. The increase in past service is largely attributable to the normal growth of 5.2% in such contributions.

The 10.9% growth in other employer contributions is due to significant increases in contribution rates for unemployment insurance, the Commission de la santé et la sécurité au travail and the "health services fund".

TABLE 13: ESTIMATES ALLOCATED TO REMUNERATION EXPENDITURES[1] ACCORDING TO THE MAIN ACTIVITY DOMAINS[2]

	1992-1993				1991-1992[3]	
	Health and Social Services $M	Education $M	Other domains $M	Total $M	Total $M	Change in %
Wages	6 699.0	6 486.0	2 944.1	16 129.1	15 606.7	3.4
Contributions to the retirement plans						
. Current service	126.2	195.5	144.4	466.1	447.1	4.3
. Past service	98.4	452.0	278.3	828.7	787.9	5.2
	224.6	647.5	422.7	1 294.8	1 235.0	4.8
Other employer contributions	582.5	570.0	300.3	1 452.8	1 310.3	10.9
TOTAL ESTIMATES	7 506.1	7 703.5	3 667.1	18 876.7	18 152.0	4.0

(1) Including the estimates of the "operating-personnel" supercategory as well as, on an estimated basis, the "wages and salaries" portion included in transfers for operating purposes given in Table 11.

(2) Activity domains shown in Table 10. The education domain includes the elementary, secondary, college and university levels.

(3) Changed as indicated in the Estimates.

4. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Table 14 shows the estimates allocated to capital expenditures. The total of these expenditures is used to calculate the Government's current account balance to determine the extent to which government borrowings finance long-term investments. In 1992-1993, capital expenditures total $1 563.3 million, up 9.8% compared to the estimates of 1991-1992.

TABLE 14: ESTIMATES ALLOCATED TO CAPITAL EXPENDITURES[1] ACCORDING TO THE MAIN ACTIVITY DOMAINS[2]

	1992-1993				1991-1992[3]	
	Health and Social services	Education	Other domains	Total	Total	Change in
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
- Ministère des transports	-	-	642.4	642.4	560.2	14.7
- Other departments	1.5	1.2	79.2	81.9	89.0	(8.0)
	1.5	1.2	721.6	724.3	649.2	11.6
TRANSFERS - CAPITAL						
- Subsidized capital expenditures	2.1	35.6	311.7	349.4	350.5	(0.3)
- Principal repayment	79.1	203.9	206.6	489.6	424.4	15.4
	81.2	239.5	518.3	839.0	774.9	8.3
TOTAL ESTIMATES	82.7	240.7	1 239.9	1 563.3	1 424.1	9.8

(1) Including the estimates of the "capital" supercategory as well as transfers for capital purposes.
(2) Activity domains shown in Table 10. The education domain includes the elementary, secondary, college and university levels.
(3) Changed as indicated in the Estimates.

As table 14 shows, capital expenditures include, on the one hand, capital expenditures directly by departments and, on the other, transfers for capital purposes. Estimates for direct capital expenditures in 1992-1993 amount to $724.3 million, of which the ministère des Transports accounts for $642.4 million. The 11.6% increase in these expenditures is essentially attributable to additional estimates for the five-year road network investment plan announced in the 1990-1991 Budget Speech.

Transfers for capital purposes total $839.0 million in 1992-1993, of which $349.4 million is for subsidized capital expenditures and $489.6 million for principal repayment. There is relatively little change in subsidized capital investment.

Estimates for principal repayment in 1992-1993 amount to $489.6 million, an increase of 15.4% compared to 1991-1992. These expenditures arise from the capital projects financed by debt service shown in Part VI of this document. The subsidized debt rises from year to year since the capital expenditures involved are generally amortized over 25 years. In addition, this year's increase reflects the effect of the public investments acceleration plans approved in 1990-1991 and 1991-1992.

5. INTEREST EXPENDITURES

Table 15 shows the estimates allocated to the interest expenditures assumed by the Government. These expenditures account for 15.3% of all government spending and include the interest costs on the Government's debt as well as transfers for this purpose concerning the subsidized debt. In all, estimates of $6 282.2 million are provided in 1992-1993 to cover interest expenditures. This is up 2.6% compared to the estimates for 1991-1992.

TABLE 15: ESTIMATES ALLOCATED TO INTEREST EXPENDITURES[1] ACCORDING TO THE MAIN ACTIVITY DOMAINS[2]

	1992-1993				1991-1992[3]	
	Health and Social services	Education	Other domains	Total	Total	Change in
	$M	$M	$M	$M	$M	%
Direct debt	-	-	3 306.0	3 306.0	3 175.0	4.1
Retirement plans account	-	-	1 612.0	1 612.0	1 629.1	(1.1)
Government debt	-	-	4 918.0	4 918.0	4 804.1	2.4
Transfers - interest costs	238.2	592.3	533.7	1 364.2	1 320.6	3.3
TOTAL ESTIMATES	238.2	592.3	5 451.7	6 282.2	6 124.7	2.6

(1) Includes the estimates related to the interest on the Government's debt as well as subsidies for the payment of interest on the subsidized debt.
(2) Activity domains shown in Table 10. The education domain includes the elementary, secondary, college and university levels.
(3) Changed as indicated in the Estimates.

Interest expenditures on the Government's debt cover the Government's direct debt, on the one hand, and the retirement plans account balance, on the other. Interest expenditures on the direct debt total $3 306.0 in 1992-1993, up 4.1%. This increase is attributable to the combined effect of the larger outstanding debt and the recent drop in interest rates.

Interest recorded to the retirement plans account is down slightly in 1992-1993. This is due to the fact that the rate of interest payable on the retirement plans account has declined by about 1% since the 1991-1992 estimates were prepared, causing lapsed appropriations of about $175.0 million in the last fiscal year. However, the effect of lower interest rates is offset by the increase in the balance on which interest is payable. At March 31, 1992, the balance of the retirement plans account stands at some $18.2 billion.

Finally, forecast interest expenditures on the subsidized debt amount to $1 364.2 million, up 3.3% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates. As is the case with principal repayment expenditures discussed in the preceding section, these expenditures arise from the capital projects financed by debt service shown in Part VI of this document. The 3.3% increase in these expenditures results from the growth in the outstanding subsidized debt. The public investments acceleration plans approved in 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 are responsible for the significant increase in subsidized debt in 1992-1993.

PART IV

GOVERNMENT STAFF LEVEL

This part deals with the staff level of the departments and agencies whose budget is voted by the National Assembly. These are the staff level as given in the Estimates and, therefore, do not include the personnel of Special funds and enterprises or organizations funded by grants, particularly the education, higher education, health and social services networks.

The accounting method set up in 1990-1991 for recording staff level covers total staff level expressed in full-time equivalents (FTEs). This total includes regular and temporary employees.

1. CHANGE IN TOTAL STAFF LEVEL

Table 16 shows the growth in authorized staff level and the staff level filled for the period between 1981-1982 and 1992-1993. Since 1981-1982, staff level filled have remained relatively stable in spite of annual fluctuations. In fact, the number of FTEs filled has declined from 60 515 in 1981-1982 to 60 374 in 1991-1992.

This stability in staff level filled is the result of rationalization efforts carried out during the 1980s. Control of the growth of staff level almost always included measures to reduce the staff level of departments and budgetary organizations by 1% to 2% per year. However, an appreciable portion of the positions cut were subsequently reallocated to carry out new government priorities or continue programs under development. As a result, during the 1980s, the Government not only maintained the level of public services, but also dealt with new priorities, while holding staff level roughly constant.

One of the indicators used to evaluate the productivity of government staff level is the number of FTEs used per 1000 of population. With this indicator, the size of the government work force can be measured, taking into account the growth of the population served. From 1981-1982 to 1991-1992, staff level filled per 1000 of population declined from 9.40 to 8.82 employees per 1000 of population. Had the 1981-1982 ratio remained constant, more than 5 100 additional FTEs would have been required in 1992-1993, at a supplementary cost of some $290 million. The decline in the ratio therefore represents a significant gain in productivity.

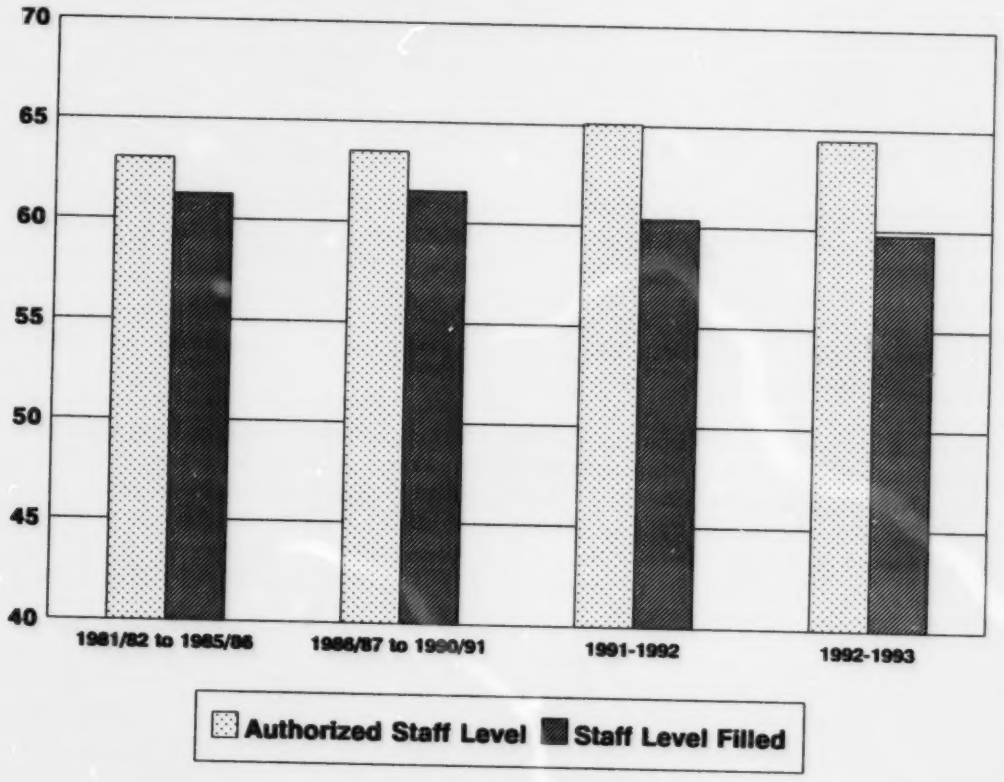
TABLE 16: CHANGE IN TOTAL STAFF LEVEL[1]

	Number authorized	Number filled[2]	Per 1000 of population[3]
1981-1982	62 420	60 515	9.40
1982-1983	61 882	60 064	9.29
1983-1984	62 542	60 654	9.37
1984-1985	64 536	62 239	9.59
1985-1986	63 899	62 809	9.64
1986-1987	62 139	60 492	9.25
1987-1988	62 652	60 712	9.21
1988-1989	64 495	62 497	9.41
1989-1990	64 581	62 970	9.40
1990-1991	63 833	61 074	9.02
1991-1992[4]	65 093	60 374	8.82
1992-1993[5]	64 438	59 770	8.65

(1) Total staff level (in FTEs) of departments and agencies listed in the Estimates.
(2) Data adjusted from 1981-1982 to 1991-1992 to reflect the new accounting method used as of 1990-1991 and changes in the budget structure.
(3) Data computed using the number of FTEs filled and the population of Québec on June 1 of the year in question.
(4) Authorized staff level as of December 31, 1991 and probable staff level filled.
(5) Authorized staff level in the Estimates and forecast staff level filled.

As Chart 3 shows, staff level filled declined substantially in fiscal 1991-1992. This trend is expected to continue in 1992-1993. As part of the expenditure reduction measures the Government has adopted for 1992-1993, departments and agencies will be asked to reduce their staff level by 2% this year. This accounts for the decline in forecast staff level for the coming fiscal year.

CHART 3 : CHANGE IN TOTAL STAFF LEVEL



Note 1 : Total staff level is calculated in full-time equivalents (FTEs).

2. AUTHORIZED STAFF LEVEL BY DEPARTMENT

Table 17 gives the authorized staff level for each department and agency. These are the staff level shown in the 1992-1993 Estimates. Total staff level of the departments and agencies stand at 64 438 FTEs in 1992-1993, compared to 65 093 FTE for the preceding year, giving a decrease of 655 FTEs or 1.0%. This decline is due to the measures reducing staff level by 2% imposed on departments and agencies, amounting to 852 FTEs, and to various adjustments causing total staff level to increase by 197 FTEs.

Concerning the 2% reduction in staff level, it should be noted that some departments, agencies and programs were exempted from these measures. These are the National Assembly, Persons designated by the National Assembly, the ministère de l'Environnement, the ministère du Revenu, agencies with 50 FTEs or less and a certain number of programs such as direct services to beneficiaries of the ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle.

The other adjustments made produce an increase in total staff level of 187 FTEs. These changes are explained more fully in Part V, "Information on the Estimates by Department". Briefly, the main changes in staff level occur in the ministère de la Sécurité publique, the ministère du Revenu and the ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, de la Sécurité du revenu et de la Formation professionnelle. In the latter case, the 122 additional positions are attributable to an increase in income security clientele.

In the case of the ministère de la Sécurité publique, 151 additional positions are required to operate the new detention centres in Bordeaux and Sherbrooke, and for the increased surveillance provided by the Sûreté du Québec on a continuing basis in areas affected by the the Amerindian crisis of the summer of 1990. Finally, there are 106 fewer FTEs in the ministère du Revenu as a result of the effort made in 1991-1992 to develop the administrative systems required for the reform of the Québec sales tax.

TABLE 17: AUTHORIZED STAFF LEVEL[1]

	Comparative 1991-1992	Change	1992-1993 Estimates
Affaires culturelles	917	(2)	915
Affaires internationales	1 019	(2)	1 017
Affaires municipales	865	(16)	849
Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for Administration and the Public Service	978	(20)	958
Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the application of the Charter of the French Language	433	(6)	427
Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the Status of Women	185	(4)	181
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	3 823	(101)	3 722
Approvisionnements et Services	501	(120)	381
Communautés culturelles et Immigration	1 299	(27)	1 272
Communications	621	(9)	612
Conseil du trésor	338	14	352
Conseil exécutif	725	(7)	718
Éducation	1 287	(26)	1 261
Énergie et Ressources	1 543	(57)	1 486
Enseignement supérieur et Science	836	(15)	821
Environnement	1 933	20	1 953
Finances	1 680	(20)	1 660
Forêts	3 055	(57)	2 998
Industrie, Commerce et Technologie	1 301	(53)	1 248
Justice	4 745	(41)	4 704
Loisir, Chasse et Pêche	2 550	(50)	2 500
Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle	4 667	122	4 789
National Assembly	607	29	636
Persons designated by the National Assembly	509	0	509
Revenu	6 109	(106)	6 003
Santé et Services sociaux	1 399	(27)	1 372
Sécurité publique	10 140	151	10 291
Tourisme	372	(12)	360
Transports	9 501	(190)	9 311
Travail	1 155	(23)	1 132
Total	**65 093**	**(655)**	**64 438**

(1) Total staff level expressed in full-time equivalents (FTEs). The 1991-1992 comparison reflects the authorized staff level on December 31, 1991 as indicated in the 1992-1993 Estimates.

PART V

INFORMATION ON THE ESTIMATES BY DEPARTMENT

This part provides explanatory notes on the changes and content of the 153 programs in the Estimates. The summary table at the beginning of each department shows the amount of the 1992-1993 and 1991-1992 estimates by program as well as the change between the two years. For comparison purposes, the amount of probable 1991-1992 expenditure and real expenditure for 1990-1991 is also given. The estimates of the "Investments, loans and advances" super-category are added to the expenditure estimates to obtain the total shown in the Estimates.

The explanations provided for each program begin with its objectives. The change between 1992-1993 and 1991-1992 estimates is then broken down and explained.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURE EXCLUDING INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

	1992-1993		1991-1992		1992-1993 Estimates / 1991-1992 Estimates	1992-1993 Estimates / 1991-1992 Expenditures
	Estimates	Change in estimates	Estimates	Probable Expenditures		
	($ 000)	($ 000)	($ 000)	($ 000)	%	%
Affaires culturelles	324 461.4	35 704.9	288 756.5	290 142.4	12.4	11.8
Affaires internationales	126 046.7	9 292.2	116 754.5	110 253.4	8.0	14.3
Affaires municipales	722 358.7	(33 846.4)	756 205.1	681 369.2	(4.5)	6.0
Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for Administration and the Public Service	1 066 611.3	82 254.9	984 356.4	1 009 178.9	8.4	5.7
Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the application of the Charter of the French Language	28 450.6	573.1	27 877.5	27 169.3	2.1	4.7
Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for the Status of Women	182 214.1	22 405.4	159 808.7	152 133.7	14.0	19.8
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	693 474.1	(36 143.1)	729 617.2	688 743.6	(5.0)	0.7
Approvisionnements et Services	91 001.7	11 968.0	79 033.7	52 521.7	15.1	73.3
Communautés culturelles et Immigration	120 927.7	10 328.6	110 599.1	108 213.4	9.3	11.8
Communications	117 017.7	(1 232.1)	118 249.8	115 275.2	(1.0)	1.5
Conseil du trésor	24 302.7	1 028.7	23 274.0	22 566.0	4.4	7.7
Conseil exécutif	171 087.4	24 477.8	146 609.6	86 368.1	16.7	98.1
Éducation	5 837 547.2	178 840.9	5 658 706.3	5 688 605.4	3.2	2.6
Énergie et Ressources	155 785.8	(9 903.5)	165 689.3	157 286.5	(6.0)	(1.0)
Enseignement supérieur et Science	3 492 780.4	129 598.1	3 363 182.3	3 366 007.2	3.9	3.8
Environnement	584 546.7	41 420.8	543 125.9	535 660.5	7.6	9.1

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURE EXCLUDING INVESTMENTS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

(continued)	1992-1993		1991-1992		1992-1993 Estimates	1992-1993 Estimates
	Estimates	Change in estimates	Estimates	Probable Expenditures	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Expenditures
	($ 000)	($ 000)	($ 000)	($ 000)	%	%
Finances	5 404 738.9	191 631.3	5 213 107.6	4 825 552.0	3.7	12.0
Forêts	322 917.5	(13 442.3)	336 359.8	305 259.7	(4.0)	5.8
Industrie, Commerce et Technologie	513 516.5	125 801.5	387 715.0	378 800.5	32.5	35.6
Justice	460 932.9	23 772.4	437 160.5	446 323.9	5.4	3.3
Loisir, Chasse et Pêche	218 478.6	(4 444.7)	222 923.3	226 641.8	(2.0)	(3.6)
Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle	4 110 695.0	546 799.4	3 563 895.6	3 570 036.0	15.3	15.1
National Assembly	81 066.6	(936.3)	82 002.9	76 302.9	(1.1)	6.2
Persons designated by the National Assembly	35 167.5	1 321.6	33 845.9	33 202.5	3.9	5.9
Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec	2 856 616.5	170 431.5	2 686 185.0	2 678 941.7	6.3	6.6
Revenu	379 501.4	(8 080.2)	387 581.6	380 423.9	(2.1)	(0.2)
Santé et Services sociaux	9 933 129.7	403 223.1	9 529 906.6	9 538 461.9	4.2	4.1
Sécurité publique	843 911.4	2 984.6	840 926.8	843 076.7	0.4	0.1
Tourisme	105 542.0	(358.9)	105 900.9	104 986.8	(0.3)	0.5
Transports	2 061 665.1	(100 772.8)	2 162 437.9	2 053 996.0	(4.7)	0.4
Travail	80 506.2	1 076.0	79 430.2	74 199.2	1.4	8.5
Provision for bad debts	150 000.0	29 700.0	120 300.0	130 300.0	24.7	15.1
Lapsed appropriations	(255 000.0)	448 525.5	(703 525.5)			
Change in the provision for losses on equity investments	(23 000.0)	(29 000.0)	6 000.0	6 000.0		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	41 019 000.0	2 255 000.0	38 764 000.0	38 764 000.0	5.8	5.8

AFFAIRES CULTURELLES

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Planning, Internal Management and Support	45 854.7	441.5	45 413.2	44 779.4	44 030.0
2. Development of Cultural Circles	133 597.4	7 616.3	125 981.1	125 537.5	116 279.0
3. National Institutions	23 235.3	595.4	22 639.9	22 757.2	21 454.0
4. Advisory Bodies and Government Corporations	121 774.0	27 051.7	94 722.3	97 068.3	80 878.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**324 461.4**	**35 704.9**	**288 756.5**	**290 142.4**	**262 641.0**
Investments, loans and advances	3.0	-	3.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**324 464.4**	**35 704.9**	**288 759.5**	**290 142.4**	**262 641.0**

The ministère des Affaires culturelles's estimates for 1992-1993 amount to $324.5 million, which is up 12.4% over the preceding year's estimates. It should be noted that the estimates for 1992-1993 and for 1991-1992 do not take into account expenditures for community work, student employment and the contribution of the Office de planification et de développement du Québec (OPDQ) to certain cultural facilities projects covered by transfers during the year. However, these expenditures are included in the expenditures for 1991-1992 and 1990-1991.

1. Planning, Internal Management and Support

This program includes expenditures related to the Department's operation as such, for administration, planning, internal management, grant program management and technical support to cultural circles.

The estimates for this program are up 1.0% compared to the preceding year's estimates. This is attributable mainly to adjustments to wages and salaries, and operating expenditures, particularly those relating to information technology, as well as to expenditure reduction measures.

2. Development of Cultural Circles

The objective of this program is to provide persons, groups, businesses, institutions and municipalities with financial support in the arts, letters, film, museums, libraries, cultural industries, conservation and heritage development sectors. In 1991-1992, under this program, the ministère des Affaires culturelles paid some 800 grants to individuals, 1 000 to organizations working in the culture sector, and 150 to municipalities. In addition, the Department contributed to about 150 cultural facilities projects and to 600 heritage restoration projects. The Société générale des industries culturelles provided 46 film businesses with production assistance, and 60 businesses and individual projects with development assistance.

The increase of $7.6 million for this program represents a rise of 6.0% compared to the preceding year's estimates. This is attributable first of all to an increase of $1.6 million in debt service arising cultural facilities and heritage restoration projects. It also reflects the adjustment of the envelope for the support of cultural circles, the amounts allocated to improve the budgetary situation of the Montréal Symphony Orchestra and the Grands Ballets Canadiens, and the impact of the rescheduling of heritage development agreements with the cities of Montréal and Québec. Finally, an allowance has been added for expected losses under the film production refundable tax credit financing program.

3. National Institutions

Three institutions related to the ministère des Affaires culturelles are combined under this program: the Archives nationales du Québec, the Conservatoires de musique et d'art dramatique du Québec and the Centre de conservation de Québec. In 1991-1992, the Archives nationales received 62 400 requests for research and consultation. The Centre de conservation undertook the restoration of 470 works of art. The Conservatoires d'art dramatique de Québec and Montréal accepted 69 students in 1991-1992, while 970 attended the seven musical conservatories.

The $595 400 increase in estimates for 1992-1993 corresponds to a growth rate of 2.6% compared to the preceding financial year and is essentially attributable to adjustments to wages, salaries, and operating expenditures, concerning the cost of services billed by the Centre de conservation, and to a special purging operation of the judicial archives, as well as to the adjustment of grants to private archives centres.

4. Advisory Bodies and Government Corporations

This program includes advisory bodies and government corporations under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Cultural Affairs: the Commission des biens culturels, the national museums, the Place des Arts de Montréal, the Grand Théâtre de Québec, the Commission de reconnaissance des associations d'artistes, the Société générale des industries culturelles, the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec and the Régie du cinéma. It should be noted that beginning in 1992-1993, the film assistance budget, formerly under this program, is now under program 02 (Development of Cultural Circles), while grants to the Montreal Musuem of Fine Arts, previously covered under program 02, are now included with those for national musuems, under this program.

Estimates for this program are up $27.1 million or 28.6% compared to the comparative estimates for 1991-1992. The increase is attributable mainly to $21.3 million in additional debt service of agencies and government corporations, due to the completion of work at the Musée du Québec, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the Musée d'Art Contemporain and the Place des Arts de Montréal. Forecast growth for 1992-1993 also reflects adjustments to the operating budgets of various organizations: the estimates of the Régie du cinéma are up because of its new mandates for video-cassettes, the change to the grant to the Bibliothèque nationale, the adjustment of the grant to Place des Arts to enable it to take charge of the Amphithéâtre de Lanaudière, the impact of the opening of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Musée d'Art Contemporain on operating grants, expenditure reduction measures applied to national museums and to the Société générale des industries culturelles and, finally, adjustments in wages and salaries.

AFFAIRES INTERNATIONALES

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. International Affairs Promotion and Development	126 046.7	9 292.2	116 754.5	110 253.4	101 373.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	126 046.7	9 292.2	116 754.5	110 253.4	101 373.0
Investments, loans and advances	312.5	12.5	300.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	126 359.2	9 304.7	117 054.5	110 253.4	101 373.0

1. International Affairs Promotion and Development

The purpose of this program is to plan, organize and direct the government's action in other countries as well as that of its departments and organizations. More specifically, the Department advises the Government on matters relating to international affairs. It is responsible for negotiating and implementing international agreements and administers the programs arising from such agreements.

The increase of $9.3 million compared to the 1991-1992 estimates is attributable mainly to the following adjustments: $2.1 million relating to the revision of wages and salaries of staff hired locally to work in delegations, $1.8 million concerning the international affairs policy, and $3.1 million for commitments Québec made at the Francophone Summit. In addition, further requirements for the management of buildings abroad and general spending reduction measures are reflected in this change.

AFFAIRES MUNICIPALES

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Municipal Development	13 660.5	1 747.8	11 912.7	11 738.7	15 692.0
2. Administrative and Financial Assistance and Supervision	71 608.0	29 639.4	41 968.6	46 101.9	42 150.0
3. Real Estate Assessment	250 359.2	(39 459.5)	289 818.7	289 683.2	274 741.0
4. General Administration	17 700.7	1 717.5	15 983.2	14 908.0	14 937.0
5. Relations with Municipalities	21 534.5	(685.9)	22 220.4	19 396.3	17 759.0
6. Financial Assistance for Waterworks and Sewage System Construction	41 369.3	(7 294.8)	48 664.1	36 240.4	35 775.0
7. Financial Assistance to the Société d'aménagement de l'Outaouais	859.0	(1 550.0)	2 409.0	2 409.1	3 279.0
8. Société d'habitation du Québec	288 671.3	(18 029.2)	306 700.5	244 557.7	207 187.0
9. Conciliation between Tenants and Landlords	16 596.2	68.3	16 527.9	16 333.9	16 131.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	722 358.7	(33 846.4)	756 205.1	681 369.2	627 651.0
Investments, loans and advances	8.5	-	8.5	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	722 367.2	(33 846.4)	756 213.6	681 369.2	627 651.0

The ministère des Affaires municipales's estimates for 1992-1993 total $722.4 million, down $33.8 million or 4.5% compared to last year. This decline is mainly attributable to the reform of the municipal tax system and the "Deal Estate" program, which together account for 82.3% of the change. The Real Estate Assessment and Société d'habitation du Québec (SHQ) programs account for 74.6% of the Department's estimates, i.e. $250.4 and $288.7 million respectively. The decline in the estimates is mainly the result of an adjustment in payments in lieu of property taxes on buildings of the education, health and social services networks, as well as the reduced budget requirement in 1992-1993 for the "Deal Estate" program which is part of the economic recovery plan announced in January 1991.

Under the provisions of the Act respecting the Société d'habitation du Québec (1987, c. 10) concerning the administration of its revenues and receipts, the budgetary figures for program 8 correspond to the portion of the cost of the Société's activities assumed by the Gouvernement du Québec.

1. Municipal Development

This program combines assistance to regional county municipalities for their operating costs and the follow-up of development plans.

The $1.7 million increase in estimates in 1992-1993 results from the 1989-1993 development framework agreement for economic recovery in Gaspésie and the Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

2. Administrative and Financial Assistance and Supervision

The objective of this program is to provide municipalities with technical assistance and effect the supervision required for financial and administrative management. It also makes assistance available, through the Equalization Fund, to municipalities with a limited fiscal capacity. Estimates for 1992-1993 are up by $29.6 million mainly because of the increase in estimates allocated to the Equalization Fund and transitional compensation paid to municipalities as part of the reform of municipal taxation.

3. Real Estate Assessment

This program is designed to standardize the preparation of assessment rolls and to respect the integrity of the municipal property tax base through the payment of compensation in lieu of taxes, mainly on buildings owned by the Government and its education and health and social services networks. The program also provides taxpayers who feel their property assessment is unfair with recourse to the Bureau de révision de l'évaluation foncière.

The $39.5 million drop in estimates for 1992-1993 is mainly attributable to an adjustment to compensation in lieu of property taxes for buildings of the education and health and social services networks, taking into account the municipal reform.

4. General Administration

This program concerns the planning, administering and coordinating of the human, material and financial resources required for the management of the Department's programs. The $1.7 million in additional estimates in 1992-1993 will be used mainly to fund a study on Greater Montréal. The study will cost $1.5 million, of which $1.0 will be obtained by a reallocation of estimates.

5. Relations with Municipalities

This program is designed to provide institutional assistance to local communities. Its principal function is to provide financial assistance to northern municipalities in accordance with the 1981 Canada-Québec agreement on municipal services for villages north of the 55th parallel. The program also provides municipalities with assistance to reorganize territorial boundaries and to pool municipal services. The drop in the estimates is due mainly to a budgetary reallocation to other programs.

6. Financial Assistance for Waterworks and Sewage System Construction

The purpose of this program is to enable municipalities whose financial capacity is not sufficient to acquire waterworks and sewage systems.

The $7.3 million decrease in estimates for 1992-1993 is attributable mainly to the lower cost of debt service for waterworks installation programs.

7. Financial Assistance to the Société d'aménagement de l'Outaouais

This program provides a budget balancing grant to the Société d'aménagement de l'Outaouais, which manages industrial and commercial facilities.

The $1.6 million decline in estimates in 1992-1993 is attributable to the end of assistance to the Société des établissements de plein air du Québec and a reduction in assistance to the Société d'aménagement de l'Outaouais.

8. Société d'habitation du Québec

Appropriations under this program are used mainly to pay the annual subsidy to balance the Société d'habitation du Québec's budget to enable it to apply the provisions of its Act of incorporation and the management of the programs thereunder. They also cover the cost of material assistance for residential adaptation for handicapped, an activity transferred from the OPHQ.

The Société's activities are designed to ensure greater accessibility to good quality housing for Quebecers by defraying part of the costs incurred by low-income households for housing and by promoting residential renovation and home-ownership.

The Québec government's contribution to cover the operating deficits for social housing will reach $109.2 million in 1992-1993, or 37.8% of the funds allocated to SHQ. At March 31st, 1992, SHQ's housing stock should be almost 63 000 public social housing units.

The decline in estimates is due mainly to the lower budget required in 1992-1993 for the Deal Estate program, which was part of the economic recovery program announced in January 1991. The program's completion timetable results in a $22.1 million drop in estimates. This change is partially offset by an increase in funding for SHQ's other activities, in particular those related to the Canada-Québec Global Agreement on Social Housing, the growth in the number of clients, and the addition of new social housing units.

9. Conciliation between Tenants and Landlords

This program concerns specifically the Régie du logement, which provides tenants with information concerning their rights and obligations, promotes conciliation between tenants and landlords, and if necessary, renders decisions to settle disputes in this area.

AGENCIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances*	384 810.1	17 652.6	367 157.5	368 321.4	332 718.0
2. Commission de la fonction publique	2 569.5	81.7	2 487.8	2 478.8	2 341.0
3. Office des ressources humaines	26 547.4	2 693.1	23 854.3	23 806.1	23 267.0
4. Contributions of the Government as an Employer	231 358.5	46 028.3	185 330.2	211 961.5	184 359.0
5. Teachers Pension Plan*	421 325.8	15 799.2	405 526.6	402 611.1	357 070.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**1 066 611.3**	**82 254.9**	**984 356.4**	**1 009 178.9**	**899 755.0**
Investments, loans and advances	8.2	1.2	7.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**1 066 619.5**	**82 256.1**	**984 363.4**	**1 009 178.9**	**899 755.0**

* Expenditures recorded under these programs in 1990-1991 are reduced by the effect of amounts pre-recorded in 1988-1989, i.e. $83.0 million in program 1 and $22.3 million in program 5.

Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Minister responsible for Administration and the Public Service include the Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances (CARRA), the Commission de la fonction publique and the Office des ressources humaines. Estimates for 1992-1993 amount to $1 066.6 million, of which $756.6 million is allocated for payment of employer contributions to the retirement plans, $256.3 million to pay the Government's contribution as employer and the cost of group insurance plans, and $53.7 million for the administration expenses of these agencies.

1. Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances

The CARRA is responsible for administering the pension plans entrusted to it by the government and acts as an advisory body on issues involving employee benefits for public and parapublic sector employers and the Minister responsible for Administration and Public Service and Chairman of the Conseil du trésor.

The estimates for this program include $8.0 million for the retirement plan of Members of the National Assembly, $184.6 million for that of public servants, $29.8 million for that of certain teachers, $14.0 million for that of judges, $7.1 million for that of peace officers in institutions, and finally $91.9 million for employees of the Government and public organizations. The program also includes estimates for group life insurance plans for civil servants and for the administration of the Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances.

Estimates for the retirement plan are up 5.7% while estimates for group insurance plans remain stable, reflecting the spending trend noted in this sector over the past two years.

Estimates for administration remain stable in 1992-1993 as a result of general expenditure reduction measures.

2. Commission de la fonction publique

The Commission is a supervisory body responsible for deciding on remedies sought by public service staff members in the fields stipulated in the Act and for ensuring the impartiality and fairness of decisions concerning public servants. It monitors compliance with the law and regulations concerning the recruiting and promotion system. It also provides the Conseil du trésor with opinions when the latter decides to remove a position or job category from the provisions of the Public Service Act. Estimates for the Commission are stable in 1992-1993 because of general expenditure reduction measures.

3. Office des ressources humaines

The Office is responsible for advising and supporting the Government in the area of human resources management. It carries out recruiting, selection, appointment and promotion of members of the public service. It has responsibilities in career and employment management, as well as in human resources management research and studies. It is also charged with developing and maintaining an integrated information service for human resources management. The Office is responsible for the administration of two programs for the hiring of handicapped persons in the public service, for which additional estimates of $2.4 million are allocated.

4. Contributions of the Government as an Employer

This program covers the payment of fringe benefits and other Government employer contributions. The Government's contributions as an employer cover unemployment insurance, the Québec Pension Plan, Québec Health Insurance, and group insurance plans. Retirement bonuses are also paid from this program. The large increase of 24.8% is mainly due to the increase in unemployment insurance and health services fund contribution rates in 1991-1992, as well as to the indexation of the payroll in 1992-1993.

5. Teachers Pension Plan

Estimates under this program fund the cost of the pension plan for teachers. The increase in estimates of $15.8 million for this plan results mainly from a revision in the method of calculating the plan's actuarial obligations. This revision produces an increase of $12.0 million in estimates for 1992-1993. The balance of the increase is the result of a growth of $12.4 million in the cost of past service.

AGENCIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993		1991-1992		1990-1991
	Estimates	Change in estimates	Estimates	Probable expenditures	Expenditures
1. Charter of the French Language	28 450.6	573.1	27 877.5	27 169.3	27 351.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	28 450.6	573.1	27 877.5	27 169.3	27 351.0
Investments, loans and advances	10.0	-	10.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	28 460.6	573.1	27 887.5	27 169.3	27 351.0

1. Charter of the French Language

This program combines agencies responsible for the application of the Charter of the French language, namely, the Office de la langue française, the Commission de protection de la langue française, the Conseil de la langue française, the Commission d'appel de francisation des entreprises, the Commission de toponymie, the Secrétariat à la politique linguistique and the Office of the Minister responsible for the application of the Charter.

During 1991-1992, the Office de la langue française continued to develop the terminology bank, raised the number of certified businesses and encouraged on-going francization efforts in businesses. The Commission de protection de la langue française opened 2 450 new investigations, the Conseil de la langue française published three notices and eight research reports, and the Commission de toponymie gave official sanction to 6 000 place names. The Secrétariat à la politique linguistique, Charter agencies and five departments together have set up an indicator of the linguistic situation in Québec that includes some sixty components.

Compared to the estimates for 1991-1992, those for 1992-1993 have increased by $573 110, or 2.0%, as a result of adjustments to wages and salaries, operating expenditures, and the general government staff reduction measure.

AGENCIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Conseil du statut de la femme	4 429.0	8.4	4 420.6	4 026.2	3 899.0
2. Office des services de garde à l'enfance	177 785.1	22 397.0	155 388.1	148 107.5	137 909.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**182 214.1**	**22 405.4**	**159 808.7**	**152 133.7**	**141 808.0**
Investments, loans and advances	21.0	2.8	18.2	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**182 235.1**	**22 408.2**	**159 826.9**	**152 133.7**	**141 808.0**

1. Conseil du statut de la femme

Under the terms of its Act, the Conseil du statut de la femme is a body for study and consultation which gives advice on matters concerning the equality and respect for the rights and status of women. The Conseil is authorized under the Act to provide public information on any particular or collective issue pertaining to the status of women. The Conseil du statut de la femme has a research service, a communications service, a telephone information service, a documentation centre and regional offices.

The combined effect of payroll indexation and general expenditure reduction measures is that the forecast budget is relatively stable compared to 1991-1992.

2. Office des services de garde à l'enfance

This program is designed to provide financial assistance to families for child care and to foster the development and operation of child care services in day care centres, families, and schools. Funding from the Office des services de garde supports the operations and improves the quality of service for some 87 000 day care spaces distributed as follows at March 31, 1992: 44 600 spaces in day care centres, 8 100 in family day care services, and 34 300 in schools.

Estimates are up $22.4 million or 14.4%, mainly due to the forecast development in 1992-1993 of 7 500 new day care spaces, the annualization of development completed in 1991-1992, the indexation of operating grants paid to day care centres and services, and indexation of financial assistance to parents.

AGRICULTURE, PÊCHERIES ET ALIMENTATION

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Research and Instruction	38 035.7	747.4	37 288.3	36 738.4	36 096.0
2. Farm Financing	96 026.9	(55 818.1)	151 845.0	133 773.8	170 114.0
3. Farm Production Assistance	106 187.8	1 240.0	104 947.8	98 654.8	104 281.0
4. Farm Insurance	258 273.6	32 506.2	225 767.4	221 389.6	215 498.0
5. Bio-food Produce Marketing	43 606.0	(10 771.7)	54 377.7	51 623.7	50 704.0
6. Régie des marchés agricoles et alimentaires du Québec	4 139.8	(48.0)	4 187.8	4 129.2	3 773.0
7. Farm Land Management	66 334.7	(752.5)	67 087.2	67 553.0	56 183.0
8. Internal Management and Support	40 786.0	441.8	40 344.2	39 533.9	39 438.0
9. Commission des courses du Québec	12 706.9	(1 936.4)	14 643.3	13 353.0	12 181.0
10. Fisheries and Aquiculture Development	27 376.7	(1 751.8)	29 128.5	21 994.2	31 873.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**693 474.1**	**(36 143.1)**	**729 617.2**	**688 743.6**	**720 141.0**
Investments, loans and advances	77.0	-	77.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**693 551.1**	**(36 143.1)**	**729 694.2**	**688 743.6**	**720 141.0**

The Department's estimates for 1992-1993 total $693.6 million, which is down $36.1 million or 4.9% compared to the preceding year. However, they are up 0.7% compared to probable expenditures for 1991-1992. Estimates for the "Farm Insurance" program are up by $32.5 million, while the main decreases are in the "Farm Financing" and "Bio-food Produce Marketing" programs, at $55.8 and $10.8 million respectively.

1. Research and Instruction

The main activities under this program consist in:

- conducting research work, at the Department's agricultural research stations among other locations, and promoting university research through grants;

- supporting teaching in the field of agriculture by administering the Instituts de technologie agricole et alimentaire in La Pocatière and Saint-Hyacinthe and by subsidizing the farm management and operation training courses given at McDonald College.

Estimates for this program are up 2.0% in 1992-1993.

2. Farm Financing

The objective of this program administered by the Office du crédit agricole du Québec is to facilitate the financing of farming enterprises. Except for $7.5 million to be paid into the forest and farm loan insurance fund and capital grants of $21.6 million for the establishment of new farm producers, transfer payments under this program are mainly related to the assumption of part of the interest payable by farmers on loans granted to them.

The drop in estimates of 36.8% in 1992-1993 is attributable mainly to two factors. First, lower interest rates have caused the budget to decline by $38.0 million. Second, the government's contribution to the forest and farm loan insurance fund is $17.5 million lower than in 1991-1992, since as of April 1, 1992, there will be no more arrears to be paid on losses accumulated during previous years.

3. Farm Production Assistance

This program combines technical services and various farm financing assistance measures aimed at improving the profitability and productivity of farming operations. It also covers activities related to crop and livestock production consolidation, conservation and improvement of farm resources, as well as the Department's financial participation in costs for veterinary care.

Estimates for this program are up 1.2% in 1992-1993.

4. Farm Insurance

This program administered by the Régie des assurances agricoles has two objectives: to protect farmers against natural hazards which affect crop yields and to guarantee them a positive net annual income during periods of low prices.

In the case of crop insurance, the Government matches the contributions paid to the Régie by participants, amounting to $21.0 million in 1992-1993. The fund thus constituted is used to pay the indemnities guaranteed by contract. As for income stabilization insurance, the Government's contribution is double that of the members and amounts to $199.0 million in 1992-1993. The compensation paid from the fund represents the difference between the production costs of a model farm and an average income based on price surveys. Québec also participates in national tripartite price stabilization plans financed in equal parts by the Québec government, the federal government and members.

The increase of $32.5 million or 14.4% in the estimates for this program in 1992-1993 is essentially attributable to higher stabilization insurance contribution rates, notably for pork and grain producers, who received significant compensation because of low prices in recent years.

5. Bio-food Produce Marketing

Under this program, sectorial studies are carried out to plan developments in the bio-food sector. In addition, this program promotes the processing, marketing and quality control of agri-food products. To this end, technical and financial assistance is available to businesses wishing to modernize or expand. As for distribution, the Department participates in a great number of promotional activities and reports on market conditions. Quality control is ensured by enforcing standards and inspecting food products.

For 1992-1993, discussions are under way between the ministère de l'Éducation and the ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation to harmonize activities related to school food programs for disadvantaged children. In view of these discussions, estimates for this program have been reduced.

In addition, the expiry of the Canada-Québec agreement concerning special marketing assistance results in lower estimates.

6. Régie des marchés agricoles et alimentaires du Québec

The role of the Régie is to administer the Farm Products Marketing Act and the Grain Act. Under these two statutes, the Régie supervises and coordinates the marketing of farm produce, promotes a regular supply of quality grain and protects producers by satisfying itself with respect to the solvency of buyers.

Estimates for this program show little change from 1991-1992.

7. Farm Land Management

The objective of this program is to preserve the agricultural use of arable land. The Commission de protection du territoire agricole is responsible for administrative control of designated agricultural zones under the Act to preserve agricultural land. Under an amendment to the Act to preserve agricultural land in 1989-1990, the Tribunal d'appel en matière de protection du territoire agricole was formed. This is an independent tribunal that hears appeals of decisions rendered by the Commission de protection du territoire agricole. In addition, the Department reimburses farm producers at least 70% of their municipal and school taxes.

This program's estimates are down by 1.1% in 1992-1993.

8. Internal Management and Support

The purpose of this program is to plan, direct and coordinate the Department's human, physical and financial resources and provide support services for other programs.

This program's estimates are up by 1.1% in 1992-1993.

9. Commission des courses du Québec

The Commission des courses du Québec is responsible for enforcing the Act respecting horse races (S.Q., 1990, c. 46). It regulates horse races and promotes the horse racing industry.

The decline of 13.2% in 1992-1993 is due mainly to the decrease in funds required to pay financial assistance for race track capital expenditures, and to a rationalization of the Commission's administrative services.

10. Fisheries and Aquiculture Development

The objective of this program is to improve production in the fisheries and aquiculture sector in the areas of resource management, exploitation and processing. This objective is attained through scientific research and compilation of fisheries statistics. The Department also provides technical and financial assistance for the modernization of fishing fleets, the development of the processing sector and marketing of bio-aquatic products.

A fisheries sector restructuring plan was announced in the 1990-1991 Budget Speech, providing $50.0 million in financial assistance over five years. For 1992-1993, $9.9 million is earmarked for various projects under this plan.

This program's estimates are down by $1.8 million compared to 1991-1992. This reflects mainly the impact of lower interest rates on financial support program for the fishing fleet.

APPROVISIONNEMENTS ET SERVICES

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Supply and Services	46 713.6	(6 929.7)	53 643.3	52 521.7	52 328.0
2. Fulfilment of Departments' and Agencies' Commitments toward the Société immobilière du Québec	44 288.1	18 897.7	25 390.4	-	1 468.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**91 001.7**	**11 968.0**	**79 033.7**	**52 521.7**	**53 796.0**
Investments, loans and advances	10.0	-	10.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**91 011.7**	**11 968.0**	**79 043.7**	**52 521.7**	**53 796.0**

Estimates for the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services (MAS) total $91.0 million in 1992-1993, up $12.0 million compared to the 1991-1992 estimates. This difference is due, on the one hand to an increase of $18.9 million in program 02 for the fulfilment of departments' and agencies' commitments toward the Société immobilière du Québec (SIQ), and, on the other, to a decline of $6.9 million in program 01, as a result of spending reduction measures implemented for 1992-1993, as well as to the creation of the Fonds du courrier et de la messagerie and the Fonds des approvisionnements et services.

1. Supply and Services

The purpose of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate the Department's resources; provide a normative and regulatory structure for Government contracts; suggest to the Government policies and regulations concerning the acquisition and supply of goods and services; and supply goods and services to Government departments and organizations. A further objective is to determine, with the cooperation of departments and agencies designated by the Government, their requirements in terms of office space.

In 1992-1993, estimates allocated to this program have been reduced by $6.9 million as a result of spending reduction measures brought about by the rationalization of complementary property management mandates between the Department and the Société immobilière du Québec, as well as the planned creation of two special funds, the Fonds des approvisionnements et services and the Fonds du courrier et de la messagerie.

2. Fulfilment of Departments' and Agencies' Commitments toward the Société immobilière du Québec

Funds allocated to this program finance the impact of real estate projects that will be delivered in 1992-1993 on the rents of departments and agencies.

The $18.9 million increase in estimates in 1992-1993 is due mainly to the impact of major projects begun in previous years, but scheduled to be delivered in 1992-1993. The main projects are the expansion or construction of certain courthouses (Laval) and detention centres (Montréal), as well as the relocation or rearrangement of departments (Justice, Sécurité publique). In addition, some projects scheduled for delivery in 1991-1992 were delayed until 1992-1993.

COMMUNAUTÉS CULTURELLES ET IMMIGRATION

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Cultural Communities and Immigration	119 944.5	10 309.2	109 635.3	107 255.6	57 213.0
2. Conseil des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration	983.2	19.4	963.8	957.8	962.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**120 927.7**	**10 328.6**	**110 599.1**	**108 213.4**	**58 175.0**
Investments, loans and advances	166.2	(349.8)	516.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**121 093.9**	**9 978.8**	**111 115.1**	**108 213.4**	**58 175.0**

The budget of the ministère des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration for 1992-1993 amounts to $121.1 million, up 9.0% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates. This change is essentially attributable to the Cultural Communities and Immigration program, the Department's program, the other program being the Conseil des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration.

1. Cultural Communities and Immigration

The estimates under this program are used to finance the Department's activities for cultural communities, and the recruitment, selection and linguistic, cultural and economic integration of immigrants. The increase in estimates is mainly the result of an additional amount of $7.0 million arising from the Canada-Québec Agreement on immigration and integration of immigrants (Gagnon-Tremblay/ MacDougall Agreement). Under this agreement, signed in 1991, Québec took over various services for immigrants previously provided by the federal government. The remainder of the increase in estimates is attributable to the indexation of various expenditures.

2. Conseil des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration

The Conseil des communautés culturelles et de l'immigration has the mandate to advise the Minister on issues concerning cultural communities and immigration. The change in estimates is due to indexation of expenses.

COMMUNICATIONS

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Coordination and Internal Management	21 520.7	(1 425.8)	22 946.5	21 220.6	23 178.0
2. Media and Information	20 950.2	238.1	20 712.1	20 382.8	21 086.0
3. Information Technology	5 540.0	(77.4)	5 617.4	4 953.6	5 379.0
4. Régie des télécommunications	1 950.2	10.1	1 940.1	1 735.9	1 711.0
5. Commission d'accès à l'information	2 601.8	18.7	2 583.1	2 531.7	2 494.0
6. Société de radio-télévision du Québec	64 454.8	4.2	64 450.6	64 450.6	64 449.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**117 017.7**	**(1 232.1)**	**118 249.8**	**115 275.2**	**118 297.0**
Investments, loans and advances	10.0	-	10.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**117 027.7**	**(1 232.1)**	**118 259.8**	**115 275.2**	**118 297.0**

The budget for the ministère des Communications for 1992-1993 totals $117.0 million, a decrease of 1.04% compared to the estimates for 1991-1992. It should be noted that the 1992-1993 estimates do not include expenditures of $155.1 million related to Department activities carried out by means of four special funds under its responsibility: the Communication services fund, the "Publications du Québec" fund, the Computer services fund and the Telecommunications services fund. Information on the special funds is presented in Section VII.

1. Coordination and Internal Management

This program includes all internal and horizontal activities of the Department as well as those related to strategic planning. The decrease in the 1992-1993 estimates, $1.4 million, is mainly attributable to the impact of spending reduction measures.

2. Media and Information

This program is designed to make Government information on Québec and federal government programs accessible to the public and to develop the media and audio-visual sector. The rise of 1.2% in estimates for 1992-1993 results mainly from an adjustment to the estimates related to the role of the Éditeur officiel of the ministère des Communications (free distribution of certain government publications).

3. Information Technology

The purpose of this program is to define government orientations concerning information technology and to standardize and coordinate technological development in these sectors. The decline in estimates for 1992-1993 results from budget reallocations and general spending reduction measures.

4. Régie des télécommunications

The Régie des télécommunications is an economic and technical regulatory agency in the telecommunications field. It is charged with supervising and controlling certain telecommunications firms to protect the public interest. General spending reduction measures account for the stability of this agency's estimates in 1992-1993.

5. Commission d'accès à l'information

The general function of this organization is to monitor the application of access to information legislation; in this regard, its authority is quasi-judicial. The impact of general spending reduction measures is responsible for the stabilization of this agency's estimates in 1992-1993.

6. Société de radio-télévision du Québec

This organization is mandated mainly to operate an educational television service for Québec, so as to provide the public with a means of intellectual development through television broadcasts. The Société's estimates remain stable in 1992-1993 because its grant has been frozen at the 1991-1992 level.

CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Budget Management and Administrative Policies	24 302.7	1 028.7	23 274.0	22 566.0	21 685.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	24 302.7	1 028.7	23 274.0	22 566.0	21 685.0
Investments, loans and advances	1.0	-	1.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	24 303.7	1 028.7	23 275.0	22 566.0	21 685.0

1. Budget Management and Administrative Policies

The objective of this program is to establish general policies for the management of human resources, to determine the allocation of human, physical and financial resources in compliance with the Government's priorities, and to see that Departments and agencies make efficient use of their resources in carrying out their programs.

The increase in estimates in 1992-1993 is attributable to the cost of moving scheduled to take place over the next few months, and additional staff level in three activity sectors, i.e. personnel policy development, information technology coordination at the government level, and the increase in internal computer services for the Secrétariat.

CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Lieutenant-Governor's Office	556.3	(8.2)	564.5	564.5	527.0
2. Support Services for the Prime Minister and the Conseil exécutif	28 586.0	636.5	27 949.5	28 325.0	23 951.0
3. Promotion of Women's Rights and Family	4 407.1	(18.9)	4 426.0	3 950.6	4 092.0
4. Native Affairs	4 060.8	(792.4)	4 853.2	4 883.0	3 207.0
5. Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs	13 412.5	837.9	12 574.6	11 725.0	11 404.0
6. Technology Development Fund	61 399.4	17 408.1	43 991.3	618.4	507.0
7. Regional Affairs	58 665.3	6 414.8	52 250.5	36 301.6	34 172.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**171 087.4**	**24 477.8**	**146 609.6**	**86 368.1**	**77 860.0**
Investments, loans and advances	17 995.1	2 000.0	15 995.1	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**189 082.5**	**26 477.8**	**162 604.7**	**86 368.1**	**77 860.0**

The estimates of the Conseil exécutif cover the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, the Prime Minister's Office, support services for the Conseil exécutif and the responsibilities assumed by the Minister responsible for Native Affairs, the Minister responsible for the Status of Women and Family, the Minister responsible for Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs, the Minister responsible for regional affairs and technological development.

1. Lieutenant-Governor's Office

The objective of this program is to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to assume the responsibilities vested in him by law. The forecast budget is relatively unchanged from its 1991-1992 level.

2. Support Services for the Prime Minister and the Conseil exécutif

The objective of this program is to provide the Prime Minister and the Conseil exécutif with the human and technical resources required to carry out their duties.

3. Promotion of Women's Rights and Family

The objective of this program is to ensure the coordination and development of Government policies and activities with respect to the status of women and the family. It includes the Secrétariat à la condition féminine and the Secrétariat à la Famille which are charged, each in their respective field, with providing opinions on legislation, policies and programs and coordinating interdepartmental activities affecting their sector of activities. The program also covers the Conseil de la Famille which is responsible for providing the Minister and the Government with opinions on family policy. Estimates for this program are stable compared to 1991-1992.

4. Native Affairs

The purpose of this program is to coordinate and develop Government policy and activities in its relations with aboriginal nations.

The decline in estimates of 16.3% is due to the fact that in 1991-1992, spending ended on activities related to the development of the government's aboriginal policy.

5. Canadian Intergovernmental Affairs

The objective of this program is generally to coordinate activities having to do with federal-provincial relations and the management of Québec offices elsewhere in Canada. The increase of 6.6% is essentially attributable to the opening of Québec's office in Vancouver in 1992-1993.

6. Technological Development Fund

The purpose of this program is to improve Québec's competitive position in the world by providing financial support for certain technological research and scientific innovation activities. A total of $350.0 million has been allocated to the Technological Development Fund to carry out major technological development projects aimed at new processes, new products and new services in promising areas, through the joint efforts of the scientific and industrial communities. The program includes estimates of $10.0 million for a new section on technological innovation in the Montréal region (Innovatech) as part of the Greater Montréal action plan.

This new section accounts for most of the $17.4 million increase in estimates for this program. The balance is attributable to an increase of $4.0 million in the environmental research section, and an additional $3.0 million for the sections on catalyst projects and government priorities.

The difference between probable expenditures and estimates for 1991-1992 is due to the fact that the estimates of the Technology Development Fund are transferred during the year to various departments responsible for the management of projects. The expenditure is therefore recorded in those departments. The amounts transferred in 1991-1992 will amount to some $21 million, and are forecast to be $51 million in 1992-1993.

7. Regional Affairs

This program is designed to define the government's regional development policy and establish favourable conditions for the regions to take charge of their development.

In December 1991, the Government announced that it intended to implement a new regional development strategy. To make this strategy operational, two prior administrative stages must be completed. The first, the creation of the Secrétariat aux affaires régionales, has been realized. The second involves the future tabling of legislation to, in particular, redeploy the responsibilities of the Office de planification et de développement du Québec (OPDQ). In the meantime, the estimates are recorded under the ministère du Conseil exécutif.

The 12.3% increase in estimates for 1992-1993, compared to 1991-1992, is attributable mainly to forecast expenditures of $7.5 million under the economic development assistance program of the 15 designated regional county municipalities (RCM) of the central regions, and the implementation of the economic recovery plan. In addition, the budgetary funds of the former experimental community job creation program decline by $2.0 million and the investments, loans and advances envelope for business assistance is up by the same amount.

Finally, probable expenditures for 1991-1992 seem low compared to the authorized budget because all the amounts transferred in the departments ($13.4 million) are recorded as expenditures of the recipient departments, and not those of this program.

ÉDUCATION

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993		1991-1992		1990-1991
	Estimates	Change in estimates	Estimates	Probable expenditures	Expenditures
1. Administration	103 031.2	1 986.3	101 044.9	99 714.0	102 672.0
2. Conseil supérieur de l'éducation	2 399.0	95.8	2 303.2	2 286.2	2 225.0
3. Private Education*	288 856.2	9 426.0	279 430.2	280 748.2	263 751.0
4. Public Elementary and Secondary Education*	5 435 082.3	171 261.4	5 263 820.9	5 294 347.0	5 028 627.0
5. Popular Education	8 178.5	(3 928.6)	12 107.1	11 510.0	12 917.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	5 837 547.2	178 840.9	5 658 706.3	5 688 605.4	5 410 192.0
Investments, loans and advances	3.7	-	3.7	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	5 837 550.9	178 840.9	5 658 710.0	5 688 605.4	5 410 192.0

* The expenditures recorded under these programs in 1990-1991 have been reduced by the effect of amounts pre-recorded in 1988-1989, i.e. $0.2 million in program 3 and $2.0 million in program 4.

The resources allocated to the Department must enable it to perform its educational role and provide financial support for the school board network, the private institutions network and the various agencies involved in education. The budget of the ministère de l'Éducation for 1992-1993 totals $5 837.6 million, an increase of 3.2% over the estimates for 1991-1992.

1. Administration

Estimates under this program provide the Department's operating funds as well as the Government's contribution to the Distance Training Fund and support for various organizations involved in education. The increase of $2.0 million or 2.0%, compared to estimates for fiscal 1991-1992, results from adjustments to wages and salaries, general spending reduction measures, and various adjustment related to the drugs action plan, consolidation of computer systems dealing with enrolment, and the transfer to the Department of responsibility for grants to the Canadian Institute for Adult Education (CIAE).

2. Conseil supérieur de l'éducation

The estimates related to the operation of the Conseil for 1992-1993 are up by $95 800, or 4.2%, essentially reflecting adjustments to wages and salaries.

3. Private Education

Estimates for this program are used to subsidize private educational institutions at the preschool, elementary and secondary levels. It is expected that for the 1992-1993 school year, the 185 institutions entitled to a grant will accept 86 500 students, including 71 700 at the regular secondary level, 14 400 at nursery and regular elementary and 400 in specialized services for the handicapped. An additional 1 700 students attend two institutions funded under international agreements.

The estimates for 1992-1993 correspond to the balance of the grants for the 1991-1992 school year and to 60% of the grants forecast for the 1992-1993 school year in addition to the sums paid to RREGOP for employees of private institutions. These estimates are up 3.4% compared to those for 1991-1992. This increase reflects the rising cost of grants between the 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 school years.

Grants for the 1992-1993 school year for institutions funded under the Act respecting private education are estimated at $270.6 million, up 3.2% over the preceding school year. This increase is due mainly to forecast growth in the school population of about 1.6%, adjustments to wages and salaries, and an adjustment regarding the QST.

Grants provided to institutions funded under international agreements amount to $5.4 million for the 1992-1993 school year. This is an increase of 1.9% compared to last year, attributable to the same factors as for other private institutions, except for enrolment, which is not expected to grow.

4. Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates for this program are used to pay grants to school boards. In 1991-1992, there were 202 school boards, of which 11 did not operate schools but delegated their responsibility to their regional school board. It is that in 1992-1993, that this number will decline as a result of integrations or mergers.

In 1992-1993, school boards are expected to receive 1 020 149 young people in general education in the 3 200 school buildings they operate, a decline of 0.3% compared to the preceding school year, and 43 205 adults (full-time equivalents) in general education. The forecast number of adults reflects the introduction in 1992-1993 of funding according to a preset envelope. School boards will also receive 41 008 students, young and adult, in 1992-1993 in vocational training, an increase of 10.0% compared to 1991-1992.

Estimates for 1992-1993 correspond to the balance of the operating grants for the 1991-1992 school year and to 70% of the forecast grants for the 1992-1993 school year in addition to the sums paid to RREGOP for school board employees. Estimates for this program are also used to pay investment grants to northern school boards and to service the debt of other school boards. Estimates for 1992-1993 are up 3.3% compared to those of the preceding financial year. This change reflects increases of 12.0% in estimates for RREGOP, 10.7% for debt service and investments, and 2.3% for operating grants to school boards, reflecting the change in the cost of these grants between the 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 school years.

Forecast operating grants for the 1992-1993 school year for school boards, including general education of young people and adults, vocational training and special-status school boards, are estimated at $4 808.1 million, an increase of 1.0% over the preceding school year. This increase reflects the net effect of a number of factors, including the change in student population and adjustments to wages and salaries. It also includes various adjustments relating notably to the QST, interest rates, the transfer to the Department of school assistance programs administered by the Office des personnes handicapées (OPHQ), the drugs action plan, and expenditures reduction measures.

The increase of 10.7% in 1992-1993 estimates for investments and debt service reflects the amount of authorized investments in the school network, the rate at which borrowings are carried out, and changes in interest rates.

5. Popular Education

Estimates for this program are used to fund popular education activities provided by various organizations. The decrease of $3.9 million compared to last year's estimates reflects the impact of expenditure reduction measures.

ÉNERGIE ET RESSOURCES

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Land Inventory and Management	25 358.1	443.1	24 915.0	24 443.4	23 451.0
2. Régie du gaz naturel	2 007.0	32.7	1 974.3	1 925.3	1 842.0
3. Energy Development	15 285.8	(476.7)	15 762.5	12 695.2	10 755.0
4. Mineral Resources Management and Development	77 054.8	(8 784.9)	85 839.7	80 609.5	87 436.0
5. Administration	36 080.1	(1 117.7)	37 197.8	37 613.1	34 400.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	155 785.8	(9 903.5)	165 689.3	157 286.5	157 884.0
Investments, loans and advances	10.4	-	10.4	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	155 796.2	(9 903.5)	165 699.7	157 286.5	157 884.0

The estimates for the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources for 1992-1993 total $155.8 million. The decrease of 6.0% compared to 1991-1992 estimates is mainly due to the reduction in the subsidy paid to the Société nationale de l'amiante, and to expenditure reduction measures for 1992-1993.

1. Land Inventory and Management

The purpose of this program is to gather information concerning the dimensions, configuration, utilization, delimitation and description of the land. Another objective is to carry out the various transactions relating to the alienation or lease of certain parts of the public domain and to control the use of public lands. The 1.8% change in estimates for this program is attributable to two factors. The first results from an increase of $3.5 million in estimates to establish a network of regional offices. The second is attributable to a reorientation of the Department's activities concerning the cadastral reform, generating budgetary savings of $3.3 million.

2. Régie du gaz naturel

The Régie is responsible for the normal expansion of gas distribution by private enterprise and for supplying gas under service and rating conditions acceptable to consumers and distributors. Estimates for 1992-1993 are stable compared to 1991-1992.

3. Energy Development

The purpose of this program is to develop Government action and intervention in the energy sector, to administer legislation and regulations concerning this sector and to manage technical and financial assistance programs designed to increase energy productivity in Québec and promote research and development. The forecast decline of 3.0% for this program is essentially due to rationalization of operating expenditures in this sector, as part of the spending reduction measures for 1992-1993.

4. Mineral Resources Management and Development

The purpose of this program is to increase geological knowledge of the land, promote exploration, support, together with industry, development projects and the completion of certain infrastructure investments, and to regulate certain conditions governing mining activity. It is also designed to encourage the operation, processing and utilization of mineral substances through applied research and provision of analytical and technical services.

The 10.2% decline in estimates for 1992-1993 compared to 1991-1992 is largely attributable to the reduction of $7.7 million in the grant the Department must pay to the Société nationale de l'amiante to enable it to meet its commitments and those of its subsidiaries. Spending reduction measures for 1992-1993, particularly in terms of operating expenditures in the Mining sector, also account for part of this decline.

5. Administration

The objective of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate human, physical and financial resources essential to the management of the Department's programs. The decrease of 3.0% is attributable mainly to internal reallocations within the Department, and to expenditure reduction measures for 1992-1993.

ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR ET SCIENCE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Administration	46 972.1	(632.2)	47 604.3	44 587.8	45 576.0
2. Consultation	4 092.9	52.0	4 040.9	3 700.3	3 369.0
3. Financial Assistance to Students	358 398.4	17 255.2	341 143.2	359 069.5	287 990.0
4. Science	21 667.4	(27.5)	21 694.9	18 749.2	19 029.0
5. College Education*	1 319 517.8	57 626.5	1 261 891.3	1 257 442.9	1 183 042.0
6. University Education	1 689 657.6	53 393.7	1 636 263.9	1 632 044.5	1 558 640.0
7. Fund for Training Researchers and for Assistance for Research	49 031.5	1 868.3	47 163.2	47 084.9	44 881.0
8. Organization and Regulation of the Professions	3 442.7	62.1	3 380.6	3 328.1	3 349.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**3 492 780.4**	**129 598.1**	**3 363 182.3**	**3 366 007.2**	**3 145 876.0**
Investments, loans and advances	39 005.6	(2 181.3)	41 186.9	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**3 531 786.0**	**127 416.8**	**3 404 369.2**	**3 366 007.2**	**3 145 876.0**

* Expenditures recorded under this program in 1990-1991 have been reduced by $0.6 million because of the effect of pre-recorded expenditures in 1988-1989.

Estimates for the ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Science amount to $3 531.8 million in 1992-1993, an increase of $127.4 million or 3.7% over estimates for 1991-1992. These estimates will allow the Department to carry out its mandates, particularly with respect to college and university education, financial assistance to students, research performed in post-secondary establishments, and scientific development. They also enable the Minister to carry out responsibilities arising from various laws including those related to advisory councils.

Finally, these estimates also include those of the Office des professions du Québec, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Revenue, who is also responsible for the administration of legislation regarding the professions.

1. Administration

The estimates for this program are applied to fund the Department's operating expenses. The decline in estimates for this program in 1992-1993 results mainly from an adjustment for non-recurring expenditures in 1992-1993 and general expenditure reduction measures.

2. Consultation

The objective of this program is to fund the operations of three advisory bodies under the minister of science and superior education: the Conseil des collèges, the Conseil des universités and the Conseil de la science et de la technologie. The small increase in estimates for this program in 1992-1993 is due to certain general expenditure reduction measures.

3. Financial Assistance to Students

The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to students for post-secondary studies. As stipulated in the Act respecting financial assistance, the plan was reformed in 1990-1991 and 1991-1992. The 1992-1993 estimates were prepared in accordance with provisions of the new plan.

The increase in this program's estimates, $17.3 million or 5.06% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates, is the result of the following factors: increase in enrolment attributable to the economic situation, indexation of grants by 2.3%, the impact of higher university tuition fees in 1992-1993 and, more specifically for loans, the significant drop in interest rates.

In 1991-1992, some 70 580 students will have received financial assistance grants averaging $3 435 while the number of borrowers should total 131 671 for an average loan of $2 645. In 1992-1993, the number of grant recipients is expected to rise to 72 700 and the number of loan recipients to about 140 900.

4. Science

This program is designed to provide the financial resources necessary for developing, implementing and coordinating policies and programs in the field of science. Most of the budget is allocated to funding for six liaison and transfer centres, scientific development projects and assistance for projects favouring the dissemination of scientific and technical culture, and support for the Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture (IQRC). The stability of the estimates for this program compared to last year is mainly due to the impact of general expenditure reduction measures.

5. College Education

Funds under this program are up 4.6% compared to estimates for 1991-1992 and are used to finance operating costs, the debt service and adult education costs of the 46 public colleges. They also fund grants to 27 private college establishments which, under the Private Education Act, provide collegiate level education. The estimates for 1992-1993 cover the balance of grants for the 1991-1992 academic year, as well as 68% of public college costs and 60% of private college costs for the 1992-1993 academic year.

Operating grants provided to public colleges for regular and adult education for the 1992-1993 academic year total $1 042.6 million, an increase of $31.5 million compared to the 1991-1992 academic year. This rise is attributable mainly to the adjustment of wages and salaries and various other technical adjustments based on school enrolment of 144 000 full-time students, up 3.4% compared to the 1991-1992 academic year. This increase also reflects the effect of general expenditure reduction measures.

Subsidies granted to private college education establishments for the 1992-1993 academic year are up by $1.3 million to $86.7 million. This rise is also due to the indexation of wages and salaries, and the effect of expenditure reduction measures.

Debt service for 1992-1993 amounts to $156.9 million, down 4.6% compared to the estimates for 1991-1992. This decline is essentially the result of lower interest rates.

6. University Education

The estimates for this program, which provides financing for university operations and university debt service, are up 3.3% compared to those for 1991-1992. The 1992-1993 estimates cover 81.8% of operating grants for the 1992-1993 university year the balance of subsidies granted for the 1991-1992 university year.

Operating grants for the 1992-1993 university year total $1 522.2 million, an increase of $23.2 million over 1991-1992. This growth is attributable to adjustment of pay and other costs, financing for additional enrolment, the indirect costs of research and various adjustments including the impact of the increase in employer contributions. In addition, it reflects the effect of expenditure reduction measures the Government has implemented.

Estimates for debt service amount to $170.2 million in 1992-1993, unchanged from 1991-1992, in spite of lower interest rates. This situation is notably due to the fact that certain long-term borrowings that were to have been carried out in 1991-1992 were postponed until 1992-1993.

7. Fund for Training Researchers and for Assistance for Research

The purpose of this program is to fund the "Fonds pour la formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche," a corporation responsible for granting scholarships to graduate students, assisting research and disseminating scientific knowledge in accordance with government priorities. The 3.96% increase in this program's estimates for 1992-1993 is attributable to indexation of 2.3% of scholarships and research assistance, and to an adjustment of $520 000 for the purpose of creating an international section in accordance with the Government's international affairs policy.

8. Organization and Regulation of Professions

These estimates are used by the Office des professions to carry out its mandate of ensuring that professional practice conforms to the rules in force. The stability of the estimates compared to the preceding year essentially reflects the effect of general expenditure reduction measures.

ENVIRONNEMENT

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Internal Management and Support	42 628.0	1 830.7	40 797.3	40 426.5	39 114.0
2. Management of Environmental Habitats	116 682.1	8 019.8	108 662.3	101 443.3	98 719.0
3. Debt Service under the Sewage Treatment Program	419 940.0	31 034.0	388 906.0	388 906.0	335 529.0
4. Advisory Bodies	5 296.6	536.3	4 760.3	4 884.7	3 657.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	584 546.7	41 420.8	543 125.9	535 660.5	477 019.0
Investments, loans and advances	9.7	-	9.7	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	584 556.4	41 420.8	543 135.6	535 660.5	477 019.0

Estimates for the ministère de l'Environnement for 1992-1993 are up 7.63% compared to estimates for 1991-1992. This sizeable increase of $41.4 million reflects the $31.0 million increase in the debt service cost under the sewage treatment program, as well as $10.4 million in additional funds for development purposes to consolidate existing activities and initiate new departmental priorities.

1. Internal Management and Support

The purpose of this program is to plan and orient departmental policies and operations according to the objectives of environmental habitat management and to coordinate the allocation of the human, physical and financial resources needed for the management of departmental programs. It also contributes to supporting departmental action to enforce its laws and regulations.

The $1.8 million increase in estimates for this program in 1992-1993 stems in particular from additional development funds to support departmental activities.

2. Management of Environmental Habitats

This program combines all the Department's activities designed to understand, restore and develop the water, air and land habitats by re-endowing them with the quantitative and qualitative characteristics that make them suitable for their respective uses. It also contributes to promoting sustainable development and conservation.

The $8.0 million increase in estimates for this program is notably linked to the consolidation of existing activities, such as the Great Whale project, the strategy for the elimination of PCBs, and the continuing efforts to regionalize the Department's activities. In addition, estimates of $6 million have been allocated to accelerate work related to the decontamination of high-risk abandoned sites carried out under the federal-provincial agreement. The envelope for this program reflects the application of general expenditure reduction measures.

3. Debt Service under the Sewage Treatment Program

This program includes the estimates for debt service financing of capital expenditures carried out under the sewage treatment program and the special waterworks and sewer plan for the Basse Côte-Nord. Investments to date total more than $4.4 billion, with the Government funding more than 85% of the work and the municipalities involved covering the rest of the cost.

The $31.0 million increase in estimates is attributable to the combination of a rise of $34.0 million resulting from the funding of new work (1991-1992 work and some $360.0 million of work forecast for 1992-1993), $10.0 in guarantee fees charged by the Government on the borrowings of the Société québécoise d'assainissement des eaux, and a decline in costs of some $13.0 million resulting from lower interest rates.

4. Advisory Bodies

This program includes the estimates allocated to the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement and those for the Conseil de la conservation et de l'environnement. The Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement will be allocated an additional $500 000 in development funding for the consolidation of its regular activities, because of the nature and importance of its mandates.

FINANCES

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Economic and Fiscal Policies Studies	5 599.3	212.7	5 386.6	5 461.1	4 900.0
2. Financial Policies and Operations*	12 433.8	51.8	12 382.0	12 291.4	21 799.0
3. Government Accounting	27 944.2	167.7	27 776.5	26 466.6	27 038.0
4. Contingency Fund	381 157.5	72 760.3	308 397.2	121 902.3	-
5. Internal Management and Support	17 047.4	244.5	16 802.9	16 495.8	15 465.0
6. The Inspector General of Financial Institutions	23 936.6	1 927.8	22 008.8	21 823.9	21 220.0
7. Control, Supervision and Development of the Securities Trade	10 691.5	2 573.5	8 118.0	8 146.0	7 836.0
8. Statistics, Socio-economic Forecasts and Overall Research	7 951.2	(136.5)	8 087.7	7 958.6	7 743.0
9. Direct Debt Service and Interests on the Retirement Plans Account	4 917 977.4	113 829.5	4 804 147.9	4 605 006.3	4 445 482.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**5 404 738.9**	**191 631.3**	**5 213 107.6**	**4 825 552.0**	**4 551 483.0**
Investments, loans and advances	13.8	8.8	5.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**5 404 752.7**	**191 640.1**	**5 213 112.6**	**4 825 552.0**	**4 551 483.0**

* The difference between the 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 expenditures results from the decrease in debt service related to borrowings made after deficits accumulated prior to 1986 by organizations of the health and social services network.

The estimates of the ministère des Finances for 1992-1993 total $5 404.8 million, an increase of 3.68% over 1991-1992, excluding changes in the Contingency Fund. More than 90% of these estimates are allocated to service the public debt and pay interest on the employees (public and parapublic sectors) retirement plans account.

These estimates are also used by the Department for its administrative activities and to provide funds for the Comptroller of Finance, the Bureau de la statistique du Québec, the Inspector General of Financial Institutions and the Commission des valeurs mobilières du Québec.

1. Economic and Fiscal Policies Studies

The purpose of this program is to advise the Government on matters pertaining to financial, economic and fiscal policies. The increase in estimates of 4% in 1992-1993 is the result of a transfer of resources from other programs within the Department to deal with an increase in activity.

2. Financial Policies and Operations

The purpose of this program is to manage the Government's cash flows, carry out borrowings of the Government and certain public bodies, and make interest payments on the Government's debt and on the retirement plans account. The increase of 0.4% in estimates is attributable mainly to higher bank service charges.

3. Government Accounting

The Bureau du contrôleur des Finances is charged with controlling the regularity of expenditures, preparing the Government's financial statements and providing administrators of departments and Government bodies with relevant accounting information. The estimates for 1992-1993 are up 0.6%.

4. Contingency Fund

This program is designed to provide for unforeseen expenses during the year which may arise in the administration of Government programs. Estimates for the Contingency Fund include an envelope of $206.9 million for various adjustments to wages and salaries in the public and parapublic sectors, and an envelope of $174.2 million for special or unforeseen expenditures by departments and agencies.

5. Internal Management and Support

The objective of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate the human, physical and financial resources essential to the management of the Department's programs. Estimates for 1992-1993 are up 1.5%.

6. The Inspector General of Financial Institutions

The objective of this program is to supervise and inspect financial institutions and market intermediaries, and ensure the legal existence of companies incorporated in Québec. Operating estimates remain stable and the increase of almost $2.0 million will be used for computer systems development.

7. Control, Supervision and Development of the Securities Trade

The Commission des valeurs mobilières du Québec is charged with providing investors with protection against unfair and fraudulent practices as well as seeing to the efficient operation of the securities market. Because of a forecast increase in the Commission's revenue, estimates are up 31.7% so that it can implement its strategic and operational plan. The purpose of this plan is to place additional emphasis on its policy and securities regulation standards development activities, expand its supervision of market intermediaries and strengthen relations with client groups.

8. Statistics, Socio-economic Forecasts and Overall Research

The Bureau de la statistique du Québec is responsible for the analysis and forecasting of socio-economic variables describing Québec's economic trends and structure. It also compiles, processes, analyzes and disseminates statistics on Québec. Estimates for 1992-1993 are down 1.7% as a result of expenditure reduction measures and the transfer of activities to the fund of the Bureau de la statistique du Québec.

9. Direct Debt Service and Interests on the Retirement Plans Account

The purpose of this program is to fund the cost of servicing the Government's direct debt and pay interest on the retirement plans account.

The interest expenditure on the direct debt totals $3 306.0 million in 1992-1993, an increase of 4.1%. The growth is attributable to the combination of a higher outstanding debt and the recent drop in interest rates.

The interest recorded under the retirement plans account amounts to $1 612.0 million, down slightly in 1992-1993. This decline is due to the fact that the rate of interest payable on the retirement plans account fell by about 1% since the 1991-1992 estimates were prepared, resulting in lapsed appropriations of more than $175.0 million over the past year. However, the effect of lower interest rates is offset by the increase in the balance on which interest is payable.

FORÊTS

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Coordination and management	57 233.7	4 531.0	52 702.7	44 182.4	42 198.0
2. Management of Forest Heritage	115 109.4	3 066.8	112 042.6	104 232.6	94 318.0
3. Forest Improvement	145 730.6	(19 299.0)	165 029.6	150 881.5	161 604.0
4. Forestry Financing	4 843.8	(1 741.1)	6 584.9	5 963.2	6 195.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**322 917.5**	**(13 442.3)**	**336 359.8**	**305 259.7**	**304 315.0**
Investments, loans and advances	101.6	-	101.6	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**323 019.1**	**(13 442.3)**	**336 461.4**	**305 259.7**	**304 315.0**

The estimates of the ministère des Forêts amount to $323.0 million in 1992-1993. The decrease of $13.4 million compared to estimates for 1991-1992 is essentially due to expenditure reduction measures for 1992-1993.

1. Coordination and Management

The objective of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate human, physical and financial resources essential to the management of the Department's programs. A further objective is to provide management services both at the headquarters level and at the local and regional administrative support levels.

The increase of $4.5 million or 8.6% in this program's estimates stems essentially from a reallocation of internal resources following the creation of the Department.

2. Management of Forest Heritage

The purpose of this program is to:

- promote the development, application and updating of knowledge of the forest and its resources;
- plan operations and control and assess resource utilization;
- permit access to the resource while promoting the protection of the forest against natural and man-made scourges;
- promote the rationalization and development of the wood processing sector.

The 2.7% increase in estimates for this program in 1992-1993 compared to 1991-1992 reflects the cost of certain non-recurring financial assistance initiatives related to previous commitments of REXFOR.

3. Forest Improvement

This program is designed to improve the quality and quantity of the productive capacity of forest land, both public and private, to supply the demand for ligneous matter or other needs.

The 11.7% decline in estimates for this program is essentially attributable to expenditure reduction measures in 1992-1993, mainly in the public forest sector, where arrangements for arrears have been scheduled over a longer period.

4. Forestry Financing

This program is administered by the Office du crédit agricole (OCA). Its purpose is to make forestry credit available to facilitate investment in the development and consolidation of private forests. The OCA guarantees loans which forest owners and forest owner associations contract with financial institutions. It administers a portfolio of loans previously contracted. The 26.4% decrease in this program is due to the decline in outstanding loans granted following the moratorium introduced in 1990-1991.

INDUSTRIE, COMMERCE ET TECHNOLOGIE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	1992-1993 Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Technical Support for the Manufacturing, Commercial and Cooperative Sectors and for Technological Development	51 782.0	107.1	51 674.9	50 437.0	47 617.0
2. Financial Support for the Manufacturing, Commercial and Cooperative Sectors and for Technological Development	249 426.4	41 415.5	208 010.9	213 152.7	212 045.0
3. Support for Government Corporations and Agencies	207 163.1	84 446.3	122 716.8	112 700.0	78 348.0
4. Student Employment	5 145.0	(167.4)	5 312.4	2 510.8	2 452.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**513 516.5**	**125 801.5**	**387 715.0**	**378 800.5**	**340 462.0**
Investments, loans and advances	18.5	(28 134.4)	28 152.9	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**513 535.0**	**97 667.1**	**415 867.9**	**378 800.5**	**340 462.0**

The resources available to the Department are used to provide technical and financial assistance to businesses and other agents of economic development, to advise small and medium-size businesses through its network of regional offices, to promote technological development, to undertake research on various economic sectors of strategic importance to Québec and to provide financial support to the following government corporations: the Société de développement industriel, the Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec, Sidbec and the Société du parc industriel et portuaire de Bécancour.

Excluding investments, loans and advances, the Department's budgetary estimates are up by $125.8 million or 32.4%. This increase is attributable to $83.6 million in assistance for naval construction (MIL-Davie) and the net rise in estimates related to programs administered by the Société de développement industriel.

1. Technical for the Manufacturing, Commercial and Cooperative Sectors and for the Technological Development

The purpose of this program is to provide businesses and organizations with various forms of professional and technical support for industrial, commercial and cooperative development purposes as well as for technological development and investment prospecting. The program's estimates involve all the Department's staff and operating budgets with the exception of those of the Société de développement industriel and the student placement service.

The increase in this program's estimates is limited to 0.2% resulting from certain expenditure reduction measures.

2. Financial Support for the Manufacturing, Commercial and Cooperative Sectors and for Technological Development

This program includes estimates for various forms of financial assistance offered to businesses, cooperatives and various organizations involved in economic and technological development. It also includes the operating expenditures of the Société de développement industriel (SDI).

Estimates for this program are up $41.4 million. This change is the result of many increase and decreases in expenditures. First, an additional amount of $32.5 million will be applied to cover the operating losses of the SDI guaranteed by the Government, while estimates of $21.9 million have been added for borrowing costs previously assumed by the ministère des Finances. Estimates of $8.5 million have been added for assistance to catalyst projects, as well as a further $4.2 million for the Greater Montréal action plan. On the other hand, estimates have declined mainly because federal-provincial auxiliary agreements and departmental assistance programs have expired.

Probable expenditures for 1991-1992 exceed the estimates for that year because of transfers from the Technological Development Fund. Similar transfers will be made in 1992-1993.

3. Support for Government Corporations and Agencies

The estimates included under this program include financial assistance for naval construction and concern the following corporations:

- Centre de recherche industrielle du Québec;
- Société du parc industriel et portuaire de Bécancour;
- Sidbec.

The bulk of the increase of $84.4 million in estimates for this program arises from the Government's $83.6 million share relative to MIL-Davie. Under the terms of an agreement, the total contribution of the federal government is $263.0 million and that of the Québec government, $100.0 million to cover certain construction contract cost over-runs. The $83.6 million set aside in 1992-1993 is the amount of Québec's share coming due this budget year. In addition, the estimates required to support government corporations are basically unchanged from last year.

4. Student Employment

This program's objective is to promote student employment in the public and private sectors. The 1992-1993 estimates are down 3.2% from last year because of lower student placement administration expenditures.

The difference of $2.8 million between the 1991-1992 probable expenditures and estimates is attributable to the provision to promote student employment. Under this provision, the largest portion of the Department's estimates is transferred during the year to various departments and agencies that have developed projects likely to promote student employment. Because of these transfers, the expenditure is recorded in the departments and agencies.

JUSTICE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Formulation of Decisions	35 433.4	1 860.1	33 573.3	33 168.8	32 420.0
2. Administrative Support for Judicial Activity	93 334.3	1 423.8	91 910.5	93 174.2	88 875.0
3. Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms	11 914.3	84.0	11 830.3	11 627.6	11 259.0
4. Assistance for Persons Brought before the Courts	99 288.9	10 202.8	89 086.1	96 853.9	88 454.0
5. Administration	112 789.8	(1 486.9)	114 276.7	110 756.1	105 183.0
6. Crime Victims Compensation	24 484.5	2 619.2	21 865.3	21 865.3	27 988.0
7. Government Legal Services	26 380.1	3 420.7	22 959.4	24 989.5	22 559.0
8. Legislative Affairs	7 013.1	389.8	6 623.3	6 470.0	5 905.0
9. Criminal and Penal Affairs	34 901.1	4 454.9	30 446.2	32 690.4	29 611.0
10. Consumer Protection	15 393.4	804.0	14 589.4	14 728.1	14 877.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**460 932.9**	**23 772.4**	**437 160.5**	**446 323.9**	**427 131.0**
Investments, loans and advances	78.9	-	78.9	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**461 011.8**	**23 772.4**	**437 239.4**	**446 323.9**	**427 131.0**

The estimates of the ministère de la Justice amount to $461.0 million in 1992-1993 compared to $437.2 million in 1991-1992, up $23.8 million or 5.4% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates.

1. Formulation of Decisions

The purpose of this program is to render justice through the formulation of decisions according to the jurisdiction of the various courts of law. It includes the amounts needed for the remuneration of judges under provincial jurisdiction and amounts required for the operation of the Conseil de la magistrature. The increase of 5.5% is attributable notably to five new judge positions at the Cour du Québec and the implementation of the continuing training program for judges.

2. Administrative Support for Judicial Activity

The purpose of this program is to provide the administrative support required for the orderly operation of the law courts. The increase in estimates for this program is limited to 1.6% as a result of spending reduction measures and varoius other adjustments.

3. Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms

The objective of this program is to promote fundamental human rights. It includes estimates allocated to the Commission des droits de la personne for enforcement of the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms and funds paid to the Commission de protection des droits de la jeunesse which is responsible for enforcing the rights of young people under the Youth Protection Act and the Young Offenders Act. The increase in estimates for this program is limited to 0.7% as a result of spending reduction measures.

4. Assistance to Persons Brought before the Courts

This program is designed to make justice more accessible to all by providing legal, financial and social support to economically disadvantaged persons. The 11.5% increase in the estimates of this program reflect, in particular, the higher volume of activity and the revision of the fee schedule of lawyers in private practice who accept legal aid cases. However, when the estimates of the Commission des services juridiques are compared to 1991-1992 probable expenditures, the increase in estimates is 2.5%.

5. Administration

This program combines the Department's planning, management and coordination activities as well as the Bureau d'administration de la Loi sur les huissiers de justice and its Comité de discipline. The 1.3% decline in estimates is due to the adjustment of the budgetary envelope for telecommunications and to rent payable to the Société immobilière du Québec following the creation of the Fonds des registres of the ministère de la Justice.

6. Crime Victims Compensation

This program includes the estimates needed for the administration of the Act respecting assistance for victims of crime which, among other things, provides for financial compensation for the victims of crime. The main reasons for the 12.0% increase in estimates for this program are the higher number of applications and the cumulative effect of life and long-term annuities.

7. Government Legal Services

The estimates for this program are used to provide government activities with legal support. The ministère de la Justice therefore makes available to all departments and certain government agencies such resources as legal counsel, advocate and notary services as required.

The 14.9% increase in this program's estimates is mainly the result of higher remuneration for lawyers and notaries pursuant to the settlement of their collective agreement. When the estimates for this program are compared to 1991-1992 probable expenditure, the increase is 5.6%.

8. Legislative Affairs

The purpose of this program is to draft all the bills of the ministère de la Justice, as well as those of certain other departments and agencies for tabling before the National Assembly, and the examination of draft regulations submitted by departments and government agencies. Estimates are up 5.9% because of the increase in remuneration for lawyers and notaries pursuant to the settlement of their collective agreement, and various other adjustments.

9. Criminal and Penal Affairs

The major objective of this program is the prosecution of infractions against the Criminal Code and other federal statutes and infractions against Québec statutes. The 14.6% increase in estimates for this program is due mainly to the higher remuneration of public prosecutors pursuant to the settlement of their collective agreement, and to the addition of resources related to the Government's anti-drug action plan. Compared to probable expenditures for 1991-1992, the increase is 6.7%.

10. Consumer Protection

This program includes the estimates allocated to the Office de protection du consommateur, which is responsible for enforcing the Consumer Protection Act. It also includes the estimates of the Commissaire aux plaintes des clients des distributeurs d'électricité and those of the Commissaire aux plaintes en matière de protection du territoire agricole. Estimates are up 5.5% notably because of the addition of resources to prosecute certain test cases, and an adjustment to the payroll of the Office de la protection du consommateur.

LOISIR, CHASSE ET PÊCHE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Development of Recreation, Sport and Outdoor Activities	56 308.1	(3 035.3)	59 343.4	62 975.5	59 183.0
2. Coordination of Wildlife Resources	15 624.8	965.4	14 659.4	14 865.9	15 690.0
3. Regional Operations	98 151.2	756.5	97 394.7	98 551.6	100 043.0
4. Internal Management and Support	46 611.0	(2 225.0)	48 836.0	47 751.9	54 955.0
5. Régie de la sécurité dans les sports du Québec	1 783.5	(906.3)	2 689.8	2 496.9	2 706.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**218 478.6**	**(4 444.7)**	**222 923.3**	**226 641.8**	**232 577.0**
Investments, loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**218 478.6**	**(4 444.7)**	**222 923.3**	**226 641.8**	**232 577.0**

The estimates of the ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche amount to $218.5 million in 1992-1993. The decrease of 2.0% compared to 1991-1992 results mainly from fixing the recreation facilities development assistance budget in accordance with commitments previously entered into, and changes in the operations of the Régie de la sécurité dans les sports.

1. Development of Recreation, Sport and Outdoor Activities

The objective of this program is to develop the recreational, sport and outdoor activities sector, and support and promote these activities among young people and specific clienteles by providing municipalities and recreational organizations with financial and technical assistance. The reduction of $3.0 million in this program's estimates is attributable to the fact that the recreational facilities development assistance budget was fixed at the level of commitments previously entered into.

2. Coordination of Wildlife Resources

The objective of this program is to develop conservation and management policies for wildlife species and their habitats. The increase in estimates for this program is notably attributable to the additional funds required to carry out various projects related to the preparation of an integrated renewable resources management plan. The remainder of the increase is due to payroll adjustments.

3. Regional Operations

The objective of this program is to provide regional services for recreation and outdoor activities, management of lands and facilities under the Department's responsibility and wildlife development and conservation. The Department is maintaining the level of service to the public. The increase in estimates is mainly due to adjustments to wages and salaries.

4. Internal Management and Support

The objective of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate the human, physical, financial and computer resources of the entire Department and provide other programs with support services. The $2.2 million decline in estimates for this program results mainly from the rationalization of resources allocated to administration.

5. Régie de la sécurité dans les sports du Québec

The objective of this program is to ensure safety in the practice of sports through promotion, education, research, technical assistance and supervision of certain sports events. The Régie has carried out a strategic planning exercise that significantly changes its approach. Its employees are more versatile and it acts in association with partners. With this new approach, it will be possible to reduce expenditures significantly.

MAIN-D'OEUVRE, SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU ET FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Management and Clientele Services	295 127.9	25 491.6	269 636.3	271 364.4	254 494.0
2. Delegated Administration of Income Security Programs	13 514.2	(8.8)	13 523.0	13 523.0	16 306.0
3. Administration and Management of the Commission des affaires sociales	3 649.0	(731.2)	4 380.2	3 543.1	8 587.0
4. Income Security*	3 344 336.6	456 096.7	2 888 239.9	3 002 959.1	2 391 764.0
5. Maternity Allowances	15 091.0	(3 161.0)	18 252.0	17 702.0	18 086.0
6. Income Security for Cree Hunters and Trappers*	15 862.8	601.4	15 261.4	14 561.4	10 955.0
7. Manpower Adaptation and Occupational Training	230 698.9	44 300.0	186 398.9	198 939.8	167 698.0
8. Job Development and Labour Market Integration*	192 414.6	24 210.7	168 203.9	47 443.2	34 012.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**4 110 695.0**	**546 799.4**	**3 563 895.6**	**3 570 036.0**	**2 901 902.0**
Investments, loans and advances	119.6	(0.7)	120.3	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**4 110 814.6**	**546 798.7**	**3 564 015.9**	**3 570 036.0**	**2 901 902.0**

* Expenditures recorded under these programs in 1990-1991 are reduced by the effect of amounts pre-recorded in 1989-1990, i.e. $173.9 million in program 4, $2.9 million in program 6 and $7.0 million in program 8.

The estimates of the ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, de la Sécurité du Revenu et de la Formation professionnelle (MMSRFP) total $4 110.8 million in 1992-1993, an increase of $546.8 million or 15.3% compared to last year. The increase in the number of income security recipients and the development of occupational training programs accounts for the bulk of the increase in the Department's estimates.

1. Management and Clientele Services

This program includes the estimates required for the department's administration, the operation of the Travail-Québec network and the administration of income security programs by the City of Montréal within its borders. The increase of $25.5 million in estimates is attributable to the indexation of expenses and additional staff to deal with the higher number of participants in the positive action for work and employment and financial support programs, the continuation of the master plan to overhaul computer systems and the addition of resources for the management of the recovery plan for the Montréal region.

2. Delegated Administration of Income Security Programs

This program includes the estimates required for the delegated administration of certain income security programs. It combines:

- administration of family assistance allowances by the Régie des rentes du Québec: $5.4 million;
- administration of health assistance program by the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec: $8.1 million.

The estimates for this program are basically unchanged from 1991-1992. The impact of the increased number of households receiving income security on the administration of health assistance is offset by savings generated by the direct deposit of family assistance allowances.

3. Administration and Management of the Commission des affaires sociales

The objective of this program is to supply the Commission des affaires sociales with the financial resources it needs to hear applications, petitions and appeals under its jurisdiction, covering the following areas:

- social aid and allowances;
- protection of mental patients;
- health services and social services;
- pension plan;
- compensation for industrial accidents, as well as to rescuers and crime victims;
- automobile insurance.

The decline in estimates is essentially attributable to the increased participation of the Régie des rentes du Québec (RRQ), the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CSST) and the Société de l'assurance-automobile du Québec (SAAQ) in financing the operating costs of the Commission in accordance with Bill 71, which became effective January 1st, 1991. In addition to the estimates voted by the National Assembly, contributions by payer organizations will bring the Commission's operating budget to $10.7 million, an increase of 4.9%.

4. Income Security

The components of this program, whose estimates total $3 344.4 million, include Positive Action for Work and Employment, Financial Support, Health Assistance and Parental Wage Assistance (PWA). Its purpose is to provide households with an income based on the difference between their resources and essential needs, to protect their health by paying the cost of medication, medical apparatus, dental and optometric services, and pay low-income workers with a dependent child a supplement based on their employment income.

Estimates are up $456.1 million or 15.8%, resulting mainly from the 12.1% increase in the forecast number of recipients of assistance of last resort, as well as indexation of benefits and the cost of services, requiring additional funds of $122.3 million. The estimates forecast is based on estimates of 331 500 households under the Positive Action for Work and Employment program, 99 600 under the financial support program and 13 000 under the PWA program. Additional estimates of $4.0 million have also been provided under the PWA program to reflect changes to the program announced in the 1991-1992 Budget Speech.

5. Maternity Allowances

The objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to working women by paying an allowance of $360 to cover the two-week waiting period imposed before maternity benefits under the unemployment insurance program become payable. Estimates are down because of the expected revision of the program's standards.

6. Income Security for Cree Hunters and Trappers

The purpose of this program is to provide the Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris with the funds required for its operations and to pay allowances to Crees engaged in traditional hunting and fishing activities. The 3.9% increase in estimates is attributable to the indexation of allowances and operating expenditures.

7. Manpower Adaptation and Occupational Training

This program is designed to promote manpower adaptation and the development of occupational training, to make it easier for workers to obtain and keep jobs. The estimates will also be used to protect workers from economic and technological change by facilitating reclassification.

Estimates are up $44.3 million or 23.8% compared to last year. This increase is mainly the result of additional estimates of $16.3 million for the Montréal region recovery plan, additional funds of $15.3 million for the new individual worker grant and loan program, and adjustments of $6.6 million to extend the older worker assistance program and following the transfer of federal funds from the unemployment insurance account for the training of workers and the unemployed.

8. Job Development and Labour Market Integration

The purpose of this program is to promote projects likely to enhance the employability, employment and integration into the labour market of income security recipients. It also supports projects designed to assist the efforts of young people and the disadvantaged to find work or create jobs.

The $24.2 million increase in estimates is essentially attributable to the forecast higher number of participants in employability development measures and in the employment integration assistance program. The estimates have been determined on the basis of 52 500 person-years participating in employability development measures, and 14 000 participants in the employment integration assistance program.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Internal Management and Administration	7 740.6	159.2	7 581.4	7 081.4	6 246.0
2. Parliamentary, Informational and Material Resources	34 742.8	(122.2)	34 865.0	33 165.0	31 330.0
3. Statutory Support Services for Members of Parliament	34 476.2	961.7	33 514.5	33 056.5	31 195.0
4. Commissions on the Process of Determining the Political and Constitutional Future of Québec	4 107.0	(1 935.0)	6 042.0	3 000.0	4 904.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**81 066.6**	**(936.3)**	**82 002.9**	**76 302.9**	**73 675.0**
Investments, loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**81 066.6**	**(936.3)**	**82 002.9**	**76 302.9**	**73 675.0**

1. Internal Management and Administration

The purpose of this program is to plan, direct, coordinate and control the human and financial resources essential to the management of the National Assembly's programs, supply logistics for protocol activities and ensure the safety of persons and property.

2. Parliamentary, Informational and Material Resources

This program is designed to assist Members in carrying out their duties as legislators and controllers of government activities, to inform parliamentarians and citizens of the activities of the National Assembly, and to provide parliamentarians and administrative units with professional, technical and operational services.

3. Statutory Support Services for Members of Parliament

The objective of this program is to provide Members with the resources necessary to carry out their duties.

4. Commissions on the Process of Determining the Political and Constitutional Future of Québec

The purpose of this program is to enable two commissions to examine, on the one hand, questions relating to Québec's becoming a sovereign state and, on the other, offers of a new constitutional partnership. The 1992-1993 estimates were calculated on the basis of the 1991-1992 expenditure. Since this expenditure was less than the estimates, the result is a reduction in estimates for 1992-1993.

PERSONS DESIGNATED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. The Public Protector	5 460.5	221.6	5 238.9	5 220.1	5 068.0
2. The Auditor General	15 483.6	431.6	15 052.0	14 727.4	13 987.0
3. Administration of the Electoral System	14 223.4	668.4	13 555.0	13 255.0	12 982.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**35 167.5**	**1 321.6**	**33 845.9**	**33 202.5**	**32 037.0**
Investments, loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**35 167.5**	**1 321.6**	**33 845.9**	**33 202.5**	**32 037.0**

1. The Public Protector

Under this program, the Public Protector hears citizens' grievances with respect to public administration.

2. The Auditor General

The purpose of this program is to conduct the financial audit, compliance procedure and value-for-money audit of the consolidated revenue fund, departments and several government agencies and enterprises. The resulting audit report is tabled in the National Assembly.

3. Administration of the Electoral System

This program includes estimates required for the enforcement of legislation concerning the administration of elections and the financing of political parties and of the Commission de la représentation électorale.

RÉGIE DE L'ASSURANCE-MALADIE DU QUÉBEC

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	1992-1993 Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Health Insurance Plan	2 856 616.5	170 431.5	2 686 185.0	2 678 941.7	2 434 933.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**2 856 616.5**	**170 431.5**	**2 686 185.0**	**2 678 941.7**	**2 434 933.0**
Investments, loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**2 856 616.5**	**170 431.5**	**2 686 185.0**	**2 678 941.7**	**2 434 933.0**

1. Health Insurance Plan

The Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec has administered the health insurance plan since November 1st, 1970 and pays the cost of insured services. The main insured services are: medical, optometric and dental care and drugs for the elderly. The 1992-1993 budget amounts to $2 856.6 million, an increase of 6.3% over the estimates for 1991-1992.

Medical care

This activity, which represents 72.5% of the Régie's total budget, includes all the services provided by general practitioners and specialists under the health insurance plan and the hospitalization plan, whether they are remunerated on a fee-for-service, period of duty or fixed salary basis. Estimates for 1992-1993 amount to $2 071.5 million, an increase of 5.3% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates of $1 967.2 million.

The estimates are up due to the increase in the number of physicians as well as the quantitative and qualitative change in medical practice, and to fee increases. Estimates also take into account the government's share in the growing costs of professional liability insurance fees for certain high-risk groups of physicians, where such participation has been negotiated.

Optometric care

Estimates for this activity amount to $56.8 million in 1992-1993, which is little changed from the 1991-1992 estimates of $56.9 million. This category includes the services provided by an optometrist and covered by the health insurance plan. The stability of the estimates results from the expected stability of fees, taking into account changes in practice.

Dental care

The estimates of $82.1 million pay for the cost of insured services in a dentist's office as well as the cost of certain services provided in a hospital by dentists and specialists in oral and maxillofacial surgery. The increase of $489 700 is attributable to slightly higher fees.

Drugs and pharmaceutical services for the elderly

Drugs and services provided by a pharmacist on a physician's or dentist's prescription are insured for persons 65 or over. Estimates for 1992-1993 amount to $528.0 million, an increase of 12% compared to 1991-1992 estimates of $471.5 million. The increase for this program is due mainly to the expected 7% rise in the average cost of drugs, which will have an impact on all prescriptions, which are expected to grow in number by 8.8%.

Other programs and administration

Other programs include the cost of various prosthesis and orthopaedic appliances and bursaries and incentive payments to health care professionals. Spending for these programs totals $62.8 million, a 14.8% increase compared to the 1991-1992 estimates of $54.7 million. This rise is due mainly to the increase in grants and incentive payments aimed at solving the problem of medical staffing in remote regions, and to a larger clientele for the technical aids program.

Administrative costs for the plan as a whole will cost the Régie $55.4 million, after deducting its own-source revenue. The $1.2 million increase in estimates compared to 1991-1992 is attributable to amounts granted to implement greater controls on consumption of insured services. Administration costs account for 1.9% of the cost of insured services.

REVENU

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Tax Administration	369 418.4	(8 891.2)	378 309.6	372 270.8	351 438.0
2. Parental Wage Assistance Program	7 010.7	995.5	6 015.2	4 915.2	5 535.0
3. Control of Games of Chance	3 072.3	(184.5)	3 256.8	3 237.9	2 937.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**379 501.4**	**(8 080.2)**	**387 581.6**	**380 423.9**	**359 910.0**
Investments, loans and advances	70.0	7.0	63.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**379 571.4**	**(8 073.2)**	**387 644.6**	**380 423.9**	**359 910.0**

The 1992-1993 estimates of the ministère du Revenu total $379.6 million, a decrease of 2.1% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates.

1. Tax Administration

The objective of this program is to collect amounts owed by agents and taxpayers pursuant to the tax laws. The $8.9 million or 2.3% decrease in this program's estimates for 1992-1993 is attributable mainly to non-recurring investments in 1991-1992 required as part of the harmonization of the Québec sales tax with the federal goods and services tax.

2. Parental Wage Assistance Program

The objective of this program is to provide a supplement to low-income workers by paying them benefits based on household income. The increase of almost $1.0 million in this program's estimates is due to the improved assistance to recipients announced in the 1991-1992 Budget Speech.

3. Control of Games of Chance

The objective of this program is to protect the public when games of chance are organized and staged. It also enables the registration of advertising contests. The 5.7% drop in estimates reflects the impact of general spending reduction measures.

SANTÉ ET SERVICES SOCIAUX

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Community Services	652 786.1	38 793.4	613 992.7	612 281.6	556 074.0
2. Support for Volunteer Organizations	65 698.7	8 881.9	56 816.8	57 216.8	50 284.0
3. Services Provided by Short-term Care Hospital Centres	5 971 292.0	150 601.6	5 820 690.4	5 812 725.2	5 389 541.0
4. Services Provided by Social Services Centres	427 267.7	28 430.6	398 837.1	396 331.2	370 455.0
5. Services Provided by Rehabilitation Centres	877 245.5	32 798.3	844 447.2	846 828.7	787 999.0
6. Services Provided by Reception Lodging Centres and by Extended Care Hospital Centres	1 370 613.6	51 301.2	1 319 312.4	1 322 985.6	1 215 139.0
7. Coordination of Research	49 886.7	14 209.0	35 677.7	35 794.4	38 363.0
8. Administration and Regional Coordination	471 700.8	77 508.5	394 192.3	409 026.6	318 074.0
9. Office des personnes handicapées du Québec	46 638.6	698.6	45 940.0	45 271.8	48 686.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**9 933 129.7**	**403 223.1**	**9 529 906.6**	**9 538 461.9**	**8 774 615.0**
Investments, loans and advances	12.0	-	12.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**9 933 141.7**	**403 223.1**	**9 529 918.6**	**9 538 461.9**	**8 774 615.0**

The mandate of the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux is to improve the health and well-being of Quebecers and make health services and social services accessible to everyone, on a continuing basis throughout their life, including prevention and rehabilitation, in order to meet the physical, mental and social needs of individuals, families and groups.

The $403 million or 4.2% increase in estimates is mainly attributable to the growth in operating costs and various adjustments to implement the reform of health and social services.

1. Community Services

This program deals with primary social services and medical care and prevention services offered by local community service centres. In 1992-1993, the increase of 6.3% is attributable to an amount of $24.0 million for the implementation of the reform of health services and social services. Of this amount, $21.5 million is allocated to improve home maintenance services. The rest of the increase for this program is due mainly to indexation of wages and the higher cost of employer contributions and retirement plans.

2. Support for Volunteer Organizations

The objective of the support program for volunteer organizations is to facilitate the involvement of such organizations in carrying out health and social services programs. The 15.6% increase in estimates is attributable to the addition of $3.1 million in funding for the first year of a new three-year financing plan for homes for battered women. Additional funding of $2.5 million has also been provided to support specific actions in the fields of alcoholism, drug addiction, mental health, homelessness, shelters for youth and support for the elderly. The implementation of innovative assistance and companionship programs and the annual indexation of estimates accounts for the balance of the increase.

3. Services Provided by Short-term Care Hospital Centres

These estimates finance the expenditures of short-term physical and psychiatric care hospital centres, and account for 60.1% of the Department's estimates. The 2.6% increase in estimates results from the addition of $54.1 million to hospital funds, corresponding to 1% of the basic budget, to fund the growing demand for services resulting from the ageing population and the development of medical technology. Additional estimates of $32.2 million have been provided for various purposes: the development of new activities related to capital projects, the ongoing application of the mental health policy, bio-medical waste management and the reform of health services and social services, in particular the improvement of pre-hospital emergency services. The remainder of the increase is attributable to the indexation of wages, the cost of collective agreements, retirement plans and the adjustment of employer contributions.

4. Services Provided by Social Service Centres

These estimates, which are up 7.1% for 1992-1993, finance the operating expenses of social service centres and fund foster families.

In addition to the indexation of wages and adjustments to retirement plans and employer contributions, an amount of $7.0 million will be allocated to create child and youth protection centres and to implement the main recommendations of the Harvey, Bouchard and Jasmin reports. An amount of $5.0 million will be allocated to grants for children's foster families.

5. Services Provided by Rehabilitation Centres

These estimates are used to finance rehabilitation centres. These establishments offer adaptation and rehabilitation services to a wide variety of clients: young offenders and those who are socially and emotionally maladjusted; persons who have an intellectual, physical or sensory handicap; alcoholics and drug addicts; young mothers having adaptation difficulties. These services are designed to facilitate the social reintegration of these persons and are provided both within the establishments and outside, whether at home, at day centres or in job skills training workshops. They also involve intermediary residential resources such as supervised apartments and group or therapeutic homes.

The 3.9% increase in estimates for this program is mainly due to the indexation of wages and adjustments to retirement plans and employer contributions. Other factors affecting the increase are the growth in services to adult clients with intellectual handicaps, for an amount of $2.8 million, and anti-drug measures, for $1.6 million.

6. Services Provided by Reception Lodging Centres and by Extended Care Hospital Centres

These estimates, which are up by $51.3 million or 3.9%, finance establishments lodging people receiving extended care in lodging centres and extended care hospital centres. To meet the rising demand for services from the elderly, an increase of $18.4 million has been provided for the growth in the number of persons lodged and served by various services promoting home maintenance. The indexation of wages, various adjustments to employer contributions and pay equity also account for a substantial part of the increase in estimates.

Additional estimates of $2.5 million have also been provided to implement the reform of health services and social services. An amount of $2.3 million has been added to improve the personal expense allowance for adults lodged in establishments.

7. Coordination of Research

The estimates allocated to this program finance research in the field of health and social services through the Québec Health Research Fund and the Conseil québécois de la recherche sociale (CQRS). The 39.8% increase is mainly due to a readjustment of the budgetary base of the Québec Health Research Fund, amounting to $7.7 million, following changes in the accounting rules of the fund during 1991-1992.

With the completion of a capital project, the budget of the Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal (IRCM) has been increased by $1.2 million. Furthermore, as part of the estimates for the implementation of the reform of health services and social services, a budget of $3.0 million has been allocated for assessment research and scholarship researchers.

8. Administration and Regional Coordination

The estimates for this program consist of $94.7 million allocated to the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux for internal management, $65.0 million to the administration of the regional health and social services councils, and estimates of $0.7 million to finance the Conseil des affaires sociales. Stand-by funding totalling $302.5 million are also provided, including $89.7 million for ambulance transportation, $49.6 million for the operation of the Red Cross, $44.7 million for the reallocation of resources to meet priority needs, $36.1 million to train network personnel, $30.6 million for services to handicapped persons and $20.1 million for stability and job security of senior management and unionized workers of the network. Finally, $8.9 million is allocated for establishments' associations.

The $77.5 million or 19.7% increase in estimates results mainly from an amount of $44.7 million for the reallocation of resources. In addition, $7.3 million has been added to implement the reform, including $5.9 million for regional boards. A further amount of $4.8 million is set aside for support services for families of handicapped persons.

The balance of the increase in estimates is attributalbe to additional funds for ambulance transportation and the Red Cross, wage indexation, adjustments to retirement plans and employer contributions.

9. Office des personnes handicapées du Québec

The objective of this program is to coordinate services provided to handicapped persons, to inform and advise them, promote their interests and encourage their academic, professional and social integration. In 1991-1992, various activities of the physical assistance program of the Office des personnes handicapées were transferred to the Société d'habitation du Québec, the ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux and the ministère de l'Éducation, and the estimates have been adjusted accordingly. These activities deal with residential adaptation, family support and education services.

The Office des personnes handicapées du Québec (OPHQ) 1992-1993 budget amounts to $46.6 million, an increase of 1.5% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates. These estimates include $7.2 million for physical assistance to handicapped persons, $23.1 million for adapted work centres, $2.8 million to promotional agencies and $3.0 million to encourage employment integration of handicapped persons. The increase in estimates is due to the indexation of expenses.

SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Search for the Causes and Circumstances of Death	7 588.5	265.4	7 323.1	7 531.4	7 313.0
2. Liquor Permits Control	5 399.4	1.8	5 397.6	5 317.9	5 292.0
3. Custody of Prisoners and Reintegration of Delinquents into Society	229 420.2	53 672.9	175 747.3	170 859.9	160 284.0
4. Safety and Prevention	41 820.3	3 420.7	38 399.6	40 778.1	42 765.0
5. Supervision of Police Ethics	5 487.9	1 214.7	4 273.2	4 562.4	4 237.0
6. Sûreté du Québec	520 055.5	7 332.3	512 723.2	511 595.3	553 326.0
7. Administration	19 772.7	(46 101.4)	65 874.1	69 680.7	56 870.0
8. Civil Safety	14 366.9	(16 821.8)	31 188.7	32 751.0	39 784.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**843 911.4**	**2 984.6**	**840 926.8**	**843 076.7**	**869 871.0**
Investments, loans and advances	64.0	-	64.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**843 975.4**	**2 984.6**	**840 990.8**	**843 076.7**	**869 871.0**

The main responsibilities of the ministère de la Sécurité publique are the administration of the network of detention establishments, the maintenance of public safety and civil safety which combines the mandates of civil protection and fire prevention. The Minister of Public Security is also responsible for the Régie des permis d'alcool, the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles, the Commissaire à la déontologie policière, the Comité de déontologie policière, the Bureau du Coroner, the Institut de police du Québec and the Sûreté du Québec.

The estimates of the ministère de la Sécurité publique amount to $844.0 million in 1992-1993, an increase of $3.0 million compared to 1991-1992.

1. Search for the Causes and Circumstances of Death

This program is administered by the Bureau du Coroner, which is responsible for investigations and inquiries to establish probable causes of deaths as well as the circumstances under which they occurred. The 3.6% increase attributable notably to changes in the rates for transportation, custody and preservation of cadavres, the effect of which has been reduced by expenditure reduction measures.

2. Liquor Permits Control

The program is administered by the Régie des permis d'alcool du Québec. Its purpose is to protect the public by controlling the issue of liquor permits and by monitoring the operation of liquor outlets. The increase is stabilized by the effect of budgetary balance measures.

3. Custody of Prisoners and Reintegration of Delinquents into Society

The objective of this program is to protect society through the custody of prisoners and by providing adults on probation, in detention or on parole with services to facilitate their reintegration into society. The increase of $53.7 million or 30.5% in the estimates for this program results mainly from the decentralization of rents, which had previously been charged to program 07-Administration. Without this adjustment, the increase would have been 4.3%. The addition of an extra wing to the Sherbrooke detention centre and another wing to the Bordeaux centre accounts for this increase in estimates. Finally, the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles has been granted the human and financial resources it needs to carry out its mandate.

4. Safety and Prevention

This program combines the Department's various responsibilities in terms of public safety, in particular: the coordination of police activities, the training of police officers, security measures for government buildings and expertise in legal medicine and forensic services. The $3.4 million or 8.9% increase in estimates is attributable mainly to rent adjustments, funding measures for a new memorandum of agreement between the Institut de police du Québec and the ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Science and to funds allocated to the anti-drug program. Without the rent adjustments, the increase for this program would have been only 3.1%.

5. Supervision of Police Ethics

The Commissaire à la déontologie policière and the Comité de déontologie are responsible for examining and hearing complaints concerning the exercise of police functions. Another objective of the program is to supply a general inspection service of the administration of the activities of police forces in Québec.

The increase of $1.2 million or 28.4% in this program's estimates is attributable to budgetary reallocations by the Department to fund the activities of the Commissaire à la déontologie policière and the Comité de déontologie policière.

6. Sûreté du Québec

The objective of this program is to maintain peace, order and public safety throughout Québec, to prevent crime and breaches of Québec's laws and to seek out the perpetrators of crimes and misdemeanours.

The 1.4% increase in this program's estimates is mainly attributable to the adjustment to the payroll of staff covered by the restoration of resources of the past two years, the addition of 146 regular positions further to the increase in estimates in 1991-1992 as a result of the decision to integrate operations in aboriginal communities into current police activities, the financing of the cost of applying vehicle safety standards, and the adoption of an information master plan.

7. Administration

The objective of this program is to coordinate the allocation of the human, material and financial resources necessary to manage the Department's activities excluding the Sûreté du Québec. The $46.1 million or 70.0% drop in estimates is mainly due to the decentralization of estimates for rent in the Department's programs, and the breakdown of estimates allocated for the Government's anti-drug action plan. Without the adjustment to the estimates for rent, there would have been a slight decrease in this program.

8. Civil Safety

The ministère de la Sécurité publique is responsible for the prevention of fires and the coordination of emergency measures under the Fire Prevention Act and the Act respecting the protection of persons and property in the event of disaster. Under this legislation, it also administers programs paying compensation to disaster victims. The unpredictable nature of such events accounts for the change in estimates for this program. The 53.9% drop in estimates is due to the fact that part of the financial assistance measures relating to the conflict at Oka, Châteauguay and Kahnawake during the summer of 1990 was paid during fiscal 1991-1992. Operating estimates increase by 2.3% because of the decentralization of estimates for rent to this program.

TOURISME

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Promotion and Development of Tourism	105 542.0	(358.9)	105 900.9	104 986.8	90 858.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	105 542.0	(358.9)	105 900.9	104 986.8	90 858.0
Investments, loans and advances	395.7	(438.3)	834.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	105 937.7	(797.2)	106 734.9	104 986.8	90 858.0

1. Promotion and Development of Tourism

The objective of this program is to increase the economic impact of the tourism sector, in particular by means of promotion campaigns, assistance programs to tourist businesses, training and upgrading of personnel working in the field of tourism and installation and operation of tourist and sports facilities. In addition, this program includes the Department's administrative and support services, estimates for the Institut du tourisme et de l'hôtellerie du Québec, for the Société du Palais des Congrès de Montréal and those of the Régie des installations olympiques.

Excluding investments, loans and advances, estimates for 1992-1993 are down slightly by $358 900 or 0.3%, compared to the estimates for 1991-1992. This change is the result of many increase and decreases in spending. The application of expenditure reduction measures has reduced the Department's operating budget by some $2.0 million and outlays relating to commitments under the tourism investment assistance program decline by $1.2 million in 1992-1993. The balancing subsidy paid to the Régie des installations olympiques is down $1.8 compared to the $13.7 million granted in 1991-1992. The Régie has been granted an additional budget of $7.7 million as a result of the poor economic climate that has caused revenue to fall, and the costs relating to the stadium's closure following the collapse of a concrete beam.

On the other hand, estimates are up for some activities. The balancing subsidy paid to the Société du Palais des congrès has been raised by $3.0 million to begin repaying its debt. The final tranche of the Government's contribution to the City of Montréal's 350th anniversary celebrations amounts to $5.0 million in 1992-1993, compared to $4.0 million in 1991-1992. Finally, an amount of $0.5 million has been added to the Department's estimates to fund a business reception campaign as part of the Greater Montréal action plan.

TRANSPORTS

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Land Transportation Systems	358 825.4	(190 896.9)	549 722.3	500 320.4	469 216.0
2. Road Construction and Maintenance of Transportation Infrastructures	1 126 248.7	76 818.4	1 049 430.3	996 628.1	959 552.0
3. Internal Management and Support	103 220.6	3 401.2	99 819.4	94 487.8	91 806.0
4. Commission des transports du Québec	11 117.9	(38.6)	11 156.5	10 721.8	10 273.0
5. Maritime and Air Transportation	55 624.9	(10 559.1)	66 184.0	66 395.4	65 549.0
6. School Transportation	406 627.6	20 502.2	386 125.4	385 442.5	364 865.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**2 061 665.1**	**(100 772.8)**	**2 162 437.9**	**2 053 996.0**	**1 961 261.0**
Investments, loans and advances	200.0	-	200.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**2 061 865.1**	**(100 772.8)**	**2 162 637.9**	**2 053 996.0**	**1 961 261.0**

The 1992-1993 estimates of the ministère des Transports total $2 061.9 million, a decline of 4.7% compared to last year's estimates. The net drop in estimates of $100.8 million is mainly the result of the transfer of the responsibility for financing public transit to the local level. This is partially offset by additional investments in road improvements and repair.

1. Land Transportation Systems

The objective of this program is to study, improve and coordinate transportation systems and provide financial assistance for public transit services and adapted transportation services for the handicapped. The greater portion of the estimates, $338.5 million, is applied to these assistance policies.

Under these policies, the Department contributes, among others, $106.7 million to certain operating costs of services and $191.7 million to the payment of debt service for the Montréal metro and various other facilities. The decrease of $190.9 million or 34.7% is attributable mainly to the transfer of responsibility for operating public transit organizations to the local level, involving a drop of $210.8 million in grants for this purpose.

2. Road Construction and Maintenance of Transportation Infrastructures

The objectives of this program are the improvement and repair of the road network and the maintenance of road, maritime and air transportation infrastructures. The increase of $76.8 million or 7.3% is attributable mainly to additional estimates granted under the five-year plan of investments in the road network, after deducting savings related to spending reduction measures and those expected from changes to the Québec sales tax (QST).

3. Internal Management and Support

The objective of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate the human, physical and financial resources essential to the management of the Department's activities. The increase of $3.4 million or 3.4% is due mainly to a reallocation of resources on the basis of departmental priorities.

4. Commission des transports du Québec

The Commission des transports du Québec is an agency with jurisdiction over public transportation, general transportation, the transportation of bulk materials, specialized transportation and vehicle rental. It has the power to issue permits, set rates and tariffs and exercises the other powers granted to it. The agency's estimates for 1992-1993 are stable compared to 1991-1992.

5. Maritime and Air Transportation

The objective of this program is to ensure the maintenance, improvement and development of maritime and air transportation.

In the maritime field, the Government subsidizes part of the operating costs of the Société des traversiers du Québec and of a number of private ferry services. This sector's budget is $38.7 million, down 2.0% in 1992-1993 because of expenditure reduction measures.

The budget of the air transport sector is down 36.6%, mainly because declining capital expenditures for northern airports. Estimates for 1992-1993 are $16.9 million.

6. School transportation

This program enables elementary and secondary level institutions to provide transportation services for students. The $20.5 million or 5.3% increase in estimates results from the application of the rules of the school transportation assistance program that provides for increases based on the preceding year's rate of inflation and the size of clientele.

TRAVAIL

Estimates / Expenditures by program ($ 000)	1992-1993 Estimates	Change in estimates	1991-1992 Estimates	1991-1992 Probable expenditures	1990-1991 Expenditures
1. Labour Relations and Right of Association	13 894.4	523.3	13 371.1	12 816.9	11 303.0
2. Financial Assistance to the Institut de recherche et d'information sur la rémunération	2 243.8	72.0	2 171.8	2 171.8	2 008.0
3. Conseil des services essentiels	3 257.3	107.5	3 149.8	2 815.4	2 647.0
4. Internal Management and Support	14 909.4	(18.6)	14 928.0	13 127.9	12 964.0
5. Régie du bâtiment du Québec	32 124.4	(87.4)	32 211.8	29 669.5	29 143.0
6. Financial Assistance to the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail	14 076.9	479.2	13 597.7	13 597.7	13 037.0
Total excluding investments, loans and advances	**80 506.2**	**1 076.0**	**79 430.2**	**74 199.2**	**71 102.0**
Investments, loans and advances	27.0	-	27.0	-	-
Total including investments, loans and advances	**80 533.2**	**1 076.0**	**79 457.2**	**74 199.2**	**71 102.0**

The 1992-1993 budget of the ministère du Travail amounts to $80.5 million, an increase of 1.4% compared to the 1991-1992 estimates. To reflect the new situation resulting from the creation of the Régie du bâtiment du Québec, the Department's budgetary structure has been substantially altered for fiscal 1992-1993.

1. Labour Relations and Right of Association

The objective of this program is to set the structure for relations between employers or employer associations and workers or worker associations, to promote such relations and to extend working conditions already negotiated to groups of workers not covered by collective agreements. It is also designed to encourage the knowledge needed to implement programs and activities in the labour relations field.

The change in the estimates for this program is attributable to the greater responsibilities entrusted to the Bureau du commissaire général du travail, concerning the application of the Act respecting labour standards.

2. Financial Assistance to the Institut de recherche et d'information sur la rémunération

The objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to the Institut to make objective and uniform data available to employers and unions, in order to establish recognized bases for determining remuneration in the public and parapublic sectors. The increase is attributable to indexation of expenses.

3. Conseil des services essentiels

The objective of this program is to enable citizens to continue to enjoy services deemed essential when workers in the health services, social services and certain public services exercise their right to strike. The increase in estimates is due to indexation of expenses.

4. Internal Management and Support

The objective of this program is to plan, administer and coordinate the human, physical, financial, and informational resources essential to the management of the Department's programs. The change in estimates is attributable to expenditure reduction measures, partially offset by indexation of expenditures.

5. Régie du bâtiment du Québec

The objective of this program is enable the Régie du bâtiment du Québec to regulate the competence and solvency of construction enterprises and protect the public by ensuring that buildings are safe and hygienic. It also develops quality and safety standards for buildings. The change in estimates is due to the indexation of expenditures and expenditure reduction measures.

6. Financial Assistance to the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail

Estimates for this program provide the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail with financial assistance for its inspection activities. The increase in estimates is attributable to the indexation of the preceding year's grant.

PART VI

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FUNDED BY DEBT SERVICE

This part deals with capital investments subsidized by debt service. Their evolution from 1989-1990 to 1992-1993 is given, and the effects of the acceleration plans approved in 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 are shown.

1. OVERVIEW

The Government's financial participation in public sector investments will exceed $2 billion in 1992-1993. These investments include capital spending made directly by departments, and those by subsidized agencies whose debt service is assumed in whole or in part by the Government. These agencies include municipalities, cultural sector enterprises and establishments of the education, higher education and health and social services networks.

The cost of direct capital investments by departments is covered in the annual expenditure budget. As indicated in Part III of this document, capital investments included in the 1992-1993 estimates amount to $724.3 million, including $642.4 million for the ministère des Transports alone.

The Government covers most of the cost of investments in the following sectors: sewage treatment, cultural facilities, school boards, public colleges and universities, health and social services, public transit. In 1992-1993, investments in these sectors are expected to amount to $1 428.9 million, not including new initiatives for 1992-1993 that will be decided at a later date. This amount consists of the Government's share of $1 222.3 million and that of its partners, $206.6 million.

It should be noted that the budgetary impact of capital investments funded this way is reflected in the expenditure budget in later years. Since these investments are financed by borrowings, the Government's share takes the form of an assumption of the debt service to be covered. It is only once the investment projects are completed that the Government begins to pay, in whole or in part according to the sector, the costs related to the payment of interest and repayment of the principal borrowed. Part III of this document discusses the expenditures included for such purposes in the 1992-1993 estimates.

2. THE OVERALL EVOLUTION IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The table below shows the overall evolution in capital investments funded by debt service, separating the effect of the acceleration plans approved in 1990-1991 in the Budget Speech, and in 1991-1992 as part of the economic support action plan announced in January 1991.

Under the two acceleration plans, additional investments of some $590.0 million were initiated for school boards, colleges and universities, health and social services sector establishments and cultural sector agencies. According to the latest data available, the amounts invested under these acceleration plans totaled $135.6 million in 1990-1991 and $327.2 million in 1991-1992. The remainder of the forecast investments, about $135.0 million, will be carried out in 1992-1993. On the whole, in spite of a degree of slippage of payments compared to the initial program, the timetable for completion of the projects coincided rather well with the bottom of the economic cycle.

OVERALL EVOLUTION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FUNDED BY DEBT SERVICE

	1989-1990 $M	1990-1991 $M	1991-1992 $M	1992-1993 $M
Networks(1) and cultural facilities				
. Capital investments excluding acceleration	821.9	848.4	877.4	788.8
. 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 acceleration plans	-	135.6	327.2	134.9
	821.9	984.0	1 204.6	923.7
Other sectors				
. Sewage treatment	479.3	472.5	326.2	362.5
. Public transit	73.8	60.5	77.5	142.7
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**1 375.0**	**1 517.0**	**1 608.3**	**1 428.9**
SHARE FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENT	1 122.1	1 270.9	1 364.9	1 222.3
PARTNERS SHARE	252.9	246.1	243.4	206.6

(1) Includes the education, higher education, health and social services networks.

The data of the preceding table show the evolution of investments carried out in sectors affected by the acceleration plans. Excluding the sewage treatment and public transit sectors, which were not covered by these plans, total investments carried out rose from $821.9 million in 1989-1990 to $984.0 million in 1990-1991 and to $1 204.6 million in 1991-1992. The completion of the projects covered by acceleration plans will bring the amount of investments carried out in these sectors to $923.7 million in 1992-1993, excluding new initiatives in 1992-1993.

Total investments including sewage treatment and public transit have risen from $1 375.0 million in 1989-1990 to $1 517.0 million in 1990-1991 and to $1 608.3 million in 1991-1992. They will reach $1 428.9 million in 1992-1993 excluding new initiatives to come.

3. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN VARIOUS SECTORS

The following table shows the evolution by sector of capital investments funded by debt service, separating projects carried out under acceleration plans approved in 1990-1991 and in 1991-1992 from regular projects.

For all sectors, and excluding disbursements relating to acceleration plans, forecast investments for 1992-1993 total $1 294.0 million, compared to $1 281,1 million in 1991-1992. This forecast, it should be noted, excludes the additional disbursements that will be incurred in various sectors once new initiatives for 1992-1993 are approved. For the time being, forecast capital investments in the various sectors include only recurring envelopes for asset maintenance and the cost of completing projects already under way.

In the sewage treatment sector, the Government of Québec shares with the municipalities the cost of investments to collect and treat sewage, as well as the cost of overflow control and sludge management equipment of treatment stations. The Government's share averages out at 85%. The decline in investments in 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 is essentially attributable to the conclusion of major projects undertaken by the Communauté urbaine de Québec and the intermunicipal boards around Longueuil, Trois-Rivières and Sherbrooke. In 1992-1993, $362.5 million is expected to be invested in projects related to sewage treatment.

In the cultural sector, capital investments include projects of cultural agencies under the authority of the minister of Cultural Affairs, such as national museums and the Société du Grand Théâtre. In addition, the Government contributes to the municipal financing of capital investments involving the construction and renovation of cultural facilities such as libraries and auditoriums. Finally, projects may involve the restoration or conservation of heritage property, in cooperation with municipalities or other partners. In 1992-1993, capital investments amounting to $62.0 million will be carried out to maintain assets and complete projects previously authorized in the cultural sector.

EVOLUTION BY SECTOR OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS FUNDED BY DEBT SERVICE

	1989-1990 $M	1990-1991 $M	1991-1992 $M	1992-1993[1] $M
All sectors excluding acceleration				
. Sewage treatment	479.3	472.5	326.2	362.5
. Cultural facilities	98.9	103.4	107.6	62.0
. School boards	259.4	286.7	251.3	214.7
. Colleges and universities	187.6	223.2	220.6	204.5
. Health and Social services	276.0	235.1	297.9	307.6
. Public transit	73.8	60.5	77.5	142.7
	1 375.0	1 381.4	1 281.1	1 294.0
1990-1991 and 1991-1992 acceleration plans				
. Cultural facilities	-	19.2	57.8	55.4
. School boards	-	66.0	98.7	29.1
. Colleges and universities	-	34.1	49.2	-
. Health and Social services	-	16.3	121.5	50.4
		135.6	327.2	134.9
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**1 375.0**	**1 517.0**	**1 608.3**	**1 428.9**

(1) This amount does not include an envelope for new initiatives in 1992-1993, which will be determined at a later date.

In the education sector, the Government covers most of the capital investments carried out by school boards for the construction, expansion or repair of elementary and secondary schools, as well as vocational training workshops. In addition, projects include the cost of furnishings and equipment these establishments need. In 1992-1993, capital investments totalling about $215.0 million are forecast to cover the cost of maintaining assets and completing projects previously authorized.

In the higher education sector, the Government also covers a large portion of the cost of investment projects carried out by colleges and universities. These projects can involve the acquisition, construction, expansion or renovation of teaching wings, or the purchase of furnishings and scientific equipment. Investments of more than $200.0 million are forecast in this sector in 1992-1993 to maintain assets and complete projects in progress.

In the health and social services sector, the Government of Québec covers more than 90% of the cost of investment projects carried out by hospitals and other establishments in the sector. Investments in this sector include projects to increase capacity, to rearrange or renovate installations as well as major building maintenance work, notably to bring buildings up to current fire and safety standards. Capital investments in this sector also include the cost of acquiring or renewing furnishings and medical equipment. With the exception of new initiatives to be authorized, capital investments of more than $300.0 million are forecast in 1992-1993 the health and social services sector.

Finally, the Government participates in the cost of capital investments by municipal and intermunicipal public transit authorities. It assumes 100% of the costs of the Montréal metro extension and of the modernization of the CN/Deux-Montagnes commuter train line. The Government also makes financial contributions varying between 60% and 75% to other public transit investments: renewal of metro cars and the fleet of city buses, terminal construction or renovation, operations centres, fixed assets, collection systems and other similar investments.

In 1992-1993, investments related to public transit are forecast to total $142.7 million. The substantial increase in investments compared to last year is attributable to the modernization of the CN/Deux-Montagnes commuter train line.

PART VII

SPECIAL FUNDS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

1. FORECAST EXPENDITURES AND SOURCES OF FINANCING OF SPECIAL FUNDS

Some departments carry out activities of the Government of Québec by means of special funds established under various laws. Each such special fund has its own accounting entity separate from the consolidated revenue fund. This part deals with special funds whose operations involve either the production or purchase of goods and services, or the implementation of a specific project or program, and which are designed to be self-financing and to establish cost centres to which all the expenditures inherent in these activities are charged.

The revenues needed to finance these activities can be generated by charging fees for the goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies whose budget is voted by the National Assembly, which pay them from their operating estimates. These revenues can be augmented by contributions from the departments responsible for these special funds from their transfer estimates.

Revenue is also derived from sources other than the consolidated revenue fund, such as the sale of goods and services to public organizations like the education and health and social services networks, government corporations and other government agencies, or to customers outside the Government. Revenues may also arise from special allocations of certain revenues from duties and permits, and from Government of Canada contributions.

Since the expenditures inherent in the operations of these special funds are largely financed from the estimates to be voted of the departments and agencies that receive goods and services supplied by these funds, the following information is not given in the Estimates and is shown for information purposes. The data deal with the special funds in operation in 1991-1992 and the Fonds des approvisionnements et services, scheduled to begin operations April 1, 1992 and which will cause a decrease in the estimates to be voted and total staff level of the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services entered in the Estimates. The data do not take into account the following funds that are scheduled to begin operations April 1, 1992, but whose forecast budgetary impact is not considered in the Estimates:

- the Fonds de la gestion des immeubles du Québec à l'étranger, constituted under the Act amending the Act respecting the ministère des Affaires internationales (S.Q. 1991, c. 4);

- the Fonds du courrier et de la messagerie, constituted under the Act amending the Act respecting the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services and other legislative provisions (S.Q. 1991, c. 72).

Finally, this part deals with the nature of the activities managed by means of special funds, the amount of their expenditures, their funding method and the forecast total staff level, expressed in full-time equivalents (FTEs). For comparison purposes, the forecasts for 1992-1993 are accompanied by probable data for 1991-1992 and, in the case of the summary table of expenditures of the special funds, by the real data for 1990-1991.

2. FORECAST DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The costs relating to the administration of the goods and services tax are estimated at $58.6 million for 1992-1993 compared to $16.4 million for 1991-1992. These costs will be paid by the Government of Canada and will pass through the consolidated revenue fund. They include:

- disbursements related to staff loaned to the Government of Canada until June 30, 1992;
- half the disbursements for the administration of consumption taxes and the goods and services tax, to be taken over by the Government of Québec as of July 1, 1992.

3. STAFF LEVEL OF SPECIAL FUNDS AND OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Staff assigned to certain departmental activities administered through special funds, as well as to the administration of the goods and services tax amounts to 2 837 FTEs in 1992-1993. This total is not included in the staff level of departments shown in the Estimates and in Part IV of this document, amounting to 64 438 FTEs. The total staff level of the departments, the special funds and that assigned to administer the goods and services tax therefore amounts to 67 275 FTEs.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES OF SPECIAL FUNDS

	1992-1993 ($ 000)	1991-1992 ($ 000)	1990-1991 ($ 000)
Affaires internationales			
. Fonds de développement international	1 434.5	2 323.8	-
Approvisionnements et Services			
. Government documents reproduction fund	7 899.3	8 110.0	7 634.2
. Fonds des approvisionnements et services	53 906.7	44 101.5	44 166.2
. Fonds du service aérien gouvernemental	33 541.0	31 092.0	-
	95 347.0	83 303.5	51 800.4
Communications			
. Communication services fund	17 333.7	15 810.6	16 929.0
. Telecommunications services fund	99 780.8	95 143.4	101 355.3
. Computer services fund	25 287.0	22 959.0	25 469.6
. Les Publications du Québec fund	12 681.1	12 362.0	12 164.1
	155 082.6	146 275.0	155 918.0
Éducation			
. Distance education fund	7 788.3	8 144.3	9 130.5
Énergie et Ressources			
. Québec cadastre reform fund	11 495.3	5 819.1	6 932.7
. Land and geographic information fund	2 523.1	2 481.2	2 919.0
	14 018.4	8 300.3	9 851.7
Finances			
. Fonds de financement	189 397.7	49 623.6	-
. Fund of the Bureau de la statistique du Québec	1 313.0	1 068.5	1 075.4
	190 710.7	50 692.1	1 075.4
Justice			
. Fonds d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels	1 616.7	1 378.0	1 078.4
. Fonds des registres	36 479.8	7 401.0	-
	38 096.5	8 779.0	1 078.4
Total expenditures	**502 478.0**	**307 818.0**	**228 854.4**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE OPERATIONS OF SPECIAL FUNDS

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	82 613.8	57 184.2
. Other operating expenditures	389 508.7	223 966.8
. Depreciation	29 297.8	25 725.0
. Transfer payments	1 057.7	942.0
Total expenditures	**502 478.0**	**307 818.0**
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	197 224.3	183 583.6
. Contributions of responsible departments	12 321.0	14 075.1
. Revenues from external sources		
Extra-budgetary public agencies	214 269.8	76 950.3
Other sources	86 318.5	46 779.6
Total revenues	**510 133.6**	**321 388.6**
Total staff level	**1 937**	**1 347**

TOTAL STAFF LEVEL FORECAST FOR SPECIAL FUNDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

	1992-1993 FTEs	1991-1992 FTEs
Affaires internationales		
. Fonds de développement international	10	17
Approvisionnements et Services		
. Government documents reproduction fund	97	100
. Fonds des approvisionnements et services	154	57
. Fonds du service aérien gouvernemental	209	213
	460	370
Communications		
. Communication services fund	80	81
. Telecommunications services fund	149	149
. Computer services fund	228	228
. Les Publications du Québec fund	124	124
	581	582
Éducation		
. Distance education fund	82	80
Énergie et Ressources		
. Québec cadastre reform fund	151	86
. Land and geographic information fund	34	34
	185	120
Finances		
. Fonds de financement	18	16
. Fund of the Bureau de la statistique du Québec	18	18
	36	34
Justice		
. Fonds d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels	6	6
. Fonds des registres	577	138
	583	144
Total special funds	1 957	1 347
Revenu		
. Administration of the goods and services tax	900	-
TOTAL	2 857	1 347

AFFAIRES INTERNATIONALES

FONDS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	506.8	1 043.0
. Other operating expenditures	927.7	1 218.8
. Transfer payments	-	62.0
Total expenditures	1 434.5	2 323.8
Sources of financing		
. Contribution of the ministère des Affaires internationales	103.0	71.7
. Revenues from external sources	1 331.5	2 268.3
Total revenues	1 434.5	2 340.0
Total staff level	10	17

The Fonds de développement international, constituted by the Act respecting the ministère des Affaires internationales (R.S.Q., c. M-21.1), manages development projects for which the department is either agent or supplier of funds under agreements with international organizations, such as projects financed in whole or in part by the Canadian International Development Agency.

The operations of the Fonds began April 1, 1991.

APPROVISIONNEMENTS ET SERVICES

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS REPRODUCTION FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	3 100.4	3 258.9
. Other operating expenditures	4 617.8	4 637.6
. Depreciation	181.1	213.5
Total expenditures	7 899.3	8 110.0
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	7 950.1	8 130.2
Total revenues	7 950.1	8 130.2
Total staff level	97	100

The Government documents reproduction fund, established by the Act respecting the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services (R.S.Q., c. M-23.01), finances the cost of printing and reprography services supplied by the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services to government departments and agencies and to organizations of the education and health and social services networks, document printing services using print shop techniques, document reprography services by photocopier or duplicator using the offset process, as well as document assembly and finishing services.

APPROVISIONNEMENTS ET SERVICES

FONDS DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS ET SERVICES

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	6 182.7	2 427.1
. Other operating expenditures	27 592.0	23 341.1
. Depreciation	20 132.0	18 333.3
Total expenditures	**53 906.7**	**44 101.5**
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	53 257.0	43 520.6
. Revenues from extra-budgetary public agencies	1 000.0	700.0
Total revenues	**54 257.0**	**44 220.6**
Total staff level	**154**	**57**

The Fonds des approvisionnements et services, scheduled to begin operations April 1, 1992, is established by the Act respecting the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services (R.S.Q., c. M-23.01). In addition to financing the cost of acquiring and leasing movable assets supplied by the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services to government departments and agencies, and to organizations of the education and health and social services networks, this fund will also include the operations of three other special funds for which the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services is already responsible, i.e. the office machines maintenance and repair fund, the supplies and furnishings fund, and the computer hardware and software fund.

The probable data for 1991-1992 shown above therefore cover only the three special funds currently in operation, while the forecasts for 1992-1993 include data relating to acquisition and leasing services for movable assets offered as of April 1, 1992. The supply, leasing and maintenance services already financed by the three existing funds are also offered to the customers mentioned above.

APPROVISIONNEMENTS ET SERVICES

FONDS DU SERVICE AÉRIEN GOUVERNEMENTAL

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	10 307.0	10 266.0
. Other operating expenditures	20 464.0	18 056.0
. Depreciation	2 770.0	2 770.0
Total expenditures	33 541.0	31 092.0
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	14 591.1	13 738.1
. Contribution of the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services	3 335.9	3 335.9
. Revenue from external source	14 644.0	15 493.0
Total revenues	32 571.0	32 567.0
Total staff level	209	213

The Fonds du service aérien gouvernemental, established by the Act respecting the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services (R.S.Q., c. M-23.01), finances the cost of the following air transportation services provided by the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services, as part of government functions or missions:

- the services of government aircraft for purposes of medical evacuation, passenger transportation, extinguishing forest fires, wildlife inventory and protection, police operations environmental supervision and other authorized activities;

- expert services concerning the charter of aircraft from private firms for the purposes of work carried out by the Government.

The fund began operating April 1, 1991 and its administration was transferred from the ministère des Transports to the ministère des Approvisionnements et Services December 18, 1991.

COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	3 625.3	3 402.2
. Other operating expenditures	13 568.4	12 289.9
. Depreciation	140.0	118.5
Total expenditures	**17 333.7**	**15 810.6**
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	14 627.0	12 940.0
. Contribution of the ministère des Communications	2 128.7	2 363.6
. Revenues from extra-budgetary public agencies	578.0	507.0
Total revenues	**17 333.7**	**15 810.6**
Total staff level	**80**	**81**

The Communication services fund, established by the Act respecting the ministère des Communications (R.S.Q., c. M-24), finances the cost of services provided to disseminate government information and advertising as well as audiovisual, exhibition, photography and translation services offered by the ministère des Communications to government departments and agencies. In addition, exhibition services are offered to anyone participating in a government exhibition, and audiovisual document loan services are available to any non-profit organization.

COMMUNICATIONS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	6 793.0	6 800.0
. Other operating expenditures	89 771.2	85 936.9
. Depreciation	3 216.6	2 406.5
Total expenditures	**99 780.8**	**95 143.4**
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	75 844.6	74 915.2
. Revenues from outside sources		
Extra-budgetary public agencies	21 944.6	21 674.8
Other sources	2 466.3	2 435.1
Total revenues	**100 255.5**	**99 025.1**
Total staff level	**149**	**149**

The telecommunications services fund, established by the Act respecting the ministère des Communications (R.S.Q., c. M-24), finances the cost of services involving the leasing, installation, use and maintenance of telecommunications equipment, infrastructures and networks, for telephone, written and computer communications and communication by radio offered by the ministère des Communications to departments and public or other agencies decided by the Government. It also finances the cost of telecommunications consulting services.

COMMUNICATIONS

COMPUTER SERVICES FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	11 005.0	10 411.0
. Other operating expenditures	13 156.0	11 586.0
. Depreciation	1 126.0	962.0
Total expenditures	**25 287.0**	**22 959.0**
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	24 975.0	23 983.0
. Revenues from extra-budgetary public agencies	325.0	317.0
Total revenues	**25 300.0**	**24 300.0**
Total staff level	**228**	**228**

The computer services fund, established by the Act respecting the ministère des Communications (R.S.Q., c. M-24), finances the cost of computer services the ministère des Communications offers to departments and public agencies decided by the Government such as services involving the development, maintenance and operation of computer systems, access to computer, computer processing, hardware, software and applications package rental, information storage, printing, processing centre relief, computer hardware storage and computer consulting services.

The fund also finances the cost of these services, except processing centre relief, to other organizations with possible access to the data banks of a public agency determined by the Government, provided an agreement has been reached for such purpose by the fund, the public agency and such other organization.

COMMUNICATIONS

LES PUBLICATIONS DU QUÉBEC FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	5 000.0	4 761.7
. Other operating expenditures	7 380.1	7 361.3
. Depreciation	301.0	239.0
Total expenditures	12 681.1	12 362.0
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	2 934.0	3 122.0
. Contribution of the ministère des Communications	3 360.1	3 282.3
. Revenues from external sources		
Extra-budgetary public agencies	600.0	600.0
Other sources	5 787.0	5 413.0
Total revenues	12 681.1	12 417.3
Total staff level	124	124

The Les Publications du Québec fund, established by the Act respecting the ministère des Communications (R.S.Q., c. M-24), finances the activities of the Québec Official Publisher as well as those relating to copyright management. It also finances the cost of services for publishing, publication, distribution and commercialization of documents for government departments and agencies.

ÉDUCATION

DISTANCE EDUCATION FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	3 388.7	3 455.0
. Other operating expenditures	4 089.1	4 378.8
. Depreciation	310.5	310.5
Total expenditures	7 788.3	8 144.3
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	634.5	840.0
. Contribution of the ministère de l'Éducation	3 393.3	3 321.6
. Revenues from external sources	2 763.5	2 906.5
Total revenues	6 791.3	7 068.1
Total staff level	82	80

The distance education fund, established under the Act respecting the ministère de l'Éducation (R.S.Q., c. M-15), finances the cost of the following services related to distance education provided by the ministère de l'Éducation to any person or organization within the areas of jurisdiction of the minister of Education, as well as in those of any other minister requesting them:

- reception and referral, pedagogical support and tutoring;
- design, preparation and updating of courses, as well as adaptation, revision and production of teaching material;
- distance education consulting.

ÉNERGIE ET RESSOURCES

QUÉBEC CADASTRE REFORM FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	5 983.1	3 477.2
. Other operating expenditures	5 471.1	2 305.7
. Depreciation	41.1	36.2
Total expenditures	11 495.3	5 819.1
Sources of financing		
. Contribution of the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources	-	1 700.0
. Revenues from external sources	9 658.1	5 715.8
Total revenues	9 658.1	7 415.8
Total staff level	151	86

The Québec cadastre reform fund, established by the Act to promote the reform of the cadastre in Québec (R.S.Q., c. R-3.1), funds the expenses needed to renew the cadastral system and to update cadastral plans on a regular basis.

ÉNERGIE ET RESSOURCES

LAND AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION FUND

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	1 148.6	1 152.7
. Other operating expenditures	1 306.7	1 260.7
. Depreciation	67.8	67.8
Total expenditures	2 523.1	2 481.2
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	1 519.0	1 614.2
. Revenues from external sources		
Extra-budgetary public agencies	250.0	200.0
Other sources	762.6	669.2
Total revenues	2 531.6	2 483.4
Total staff level	34	34

The land and geographical information fund, established by the Act respecting the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources (R.S.Q., c. M-15.1), finances the cost of services comprising the distribution of documents, information and related tools as well as specialized services in the fields of aerial photography, cartography, geodesy, remote sensing, surveying and the cadastre. These services are offered by the ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources to government departments and agencies, as well as customers outside the Government.

FINANCES

FONDS DE FINANCEMENT

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	859.1	705.6
. Other operating expenditures	188 513.3	48 899.4
. Depreciation	25.3	18.6
Total expenditures	189 397.7	49 623.6
Sources of financing		
. Revenues from external sources		
Extra-budgetary public agencies	189 572.2	52 951.5
Other sources	-	348.7
Total revenues	189 572.2	53 300.2
Total staff level	18	16

The Fonds de financement, established by the Financial Administration Act (R.S.Q., c. A-6), is designed to enable the minister of Finance to make loans, from amounts borrowed for this purpose by the Government and paid into the fund, to agencies of the education and health and social services networks, to government corporations, to other agencies determined by the Government, and to special funds.

Since the fund's operations began March 1, 1991, the probable data for 1991-1992 cover a period of 13 months.

FINANCES

FUND OF THE BUREAU DE LA STATISTIQUE DU QUÉBEC

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	660.0	628.7
. Other operating expenditures	618.0	388.5
. Depreciation	35.0	51.3
Total expenditures	1 313.0	1 068.5
Sources of financing		
. Fees for goods and services supplied to government departments and agencies	892.0	780.3
. Revenues from external sources	445.0	390.1
Total revenues	1 337.0	1 170.4
Total staff level	18	18

The fund of the Bureau de la statistique du Québec, established by the Act respecting the Bureau de la statistique du Québec (R.S.Q., c. B-8), funds the expenditures required to supply statistical services to government departments and agencies, as well as to customers outside the Government.

JUSTICE

FONDS D'AIDE AUX VICTIMES D'ACTES CRIMINELS

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	309.0	285.0
. Other operating expenditures	250.0	213.0
. Transfer payments	1 057.7	880.0
Total expenditures	1 616.7	1 378.0
Sources of financing		
. Revenues from external sources	1 325.0	1 237.0
Total revenues	1 325.0	1 237.0
Total staff level	6	6

The Fonds d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels, established by the Act respecting the assistance for victims of crime (R.S.Q., c. A-13.2), is designed to fund the expenditures required by the Bureau d'aide aux victimes d'actes criminels to carry out its functions.

JUSTICE

FONDS DES REGISTRES

	1992-1993	1991-1992
	($ 000)	
Expenditures		
. Wages and fringe benefits	23 745.1	5 110.1
. Other operating expenditures	11 783.3	2 093.1
. Depreciation	951.4	197.8
Total expenditures	36 479.8	7 401.0
Sources of financing		
. Revenues from external sources	47 135.5	9 902.9
Total revenues	47 135.5	9 902.9
Total staff level	577	138

The Fonds des registres, established by the Act respecting the ministère de la Justice (R.S.Q., c. M-19), is designed to manage and finance goods and services supplied under the authority of the minister of Justice related to the registration and advertising of government documents, acts of civil status, personal rights, movable and real property rights, as well as any other documents that under the law must be recorded in a register maintained at a registry office.

In addition to the current operations of the registry offices, the fund administers and finances the development, implementation and operation of new registers of civil status, personal rights, and movable and real property rights.

The operations of the fund began January 1, 1992, so the probable data for 1991-1992 cover a period of three months.

PART VIII

EXPENDITURES RELATING TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Departments' and agencies' on-going efforts to improve management methods have prompted them to make increasing use of information technologies. This trend was particularly acute during the last decade and the result has been a definite contribution to quality and productivity of public services. However, this rapid change means that public managers must pay a very special attention to the important share and increase in resources allocated to these technologies.

Following the recommendations on the subject made by the committee on the rationalization of public spending, chaired by the Member for Chauveau, Mr. Rémy Poulin, and those of the task force reviewing government activities, it has been decided to make public the budgetary forecasts concerning information technologies in a separate presentation, contained in this part. This seemed a necessary measure since expenditures related to this domain are included in the various budgetary programs and in various expenditure categories of the Estimates.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Information technologies include the technologies themselves, i.e. any software, any electronic hardware or any combination of these components used to collect, store, process, communicate, protect or destroy information in any form (in particular, text, symbols, sound and images) as well as the activities to be assumed, both by internal and external resources, for the management and utilization of these technologies to produce the services stipulated by government programs.

ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED SERVICES

This heading includes expenditures relating to regular planning and monitoring activities, as well as technical and administrative support.

CONTINUITY

This heading includes expenditures related to maintenance, operations and technical support activities relating to systems, functions, applications, hardware, software and telecommunications networks installed.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS

This heading includes any expenditures resulting in greater use of information technologies or of a higher level of services provided in the domain.

The following table illustrates the change in human and financial resources used and forecast in terms of information technologies by departments and agencies from 1990-1991 to 1992-1993.

EVOLUTION AND ALLOCATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

	Forecast 1992-1993	Change		Probable expenditures 1991-1992	Change		Real expenditures 1990-1991
		$M	%		$M	%	
Administration and services	63.0	1.4	2.3	61.6	2.6	4.4	59.0
Continuity	189.3	14.5	8.3	174.8	3.9	2.3	170.9
Investment projects	117.5	31.3	36.3	86.2	3.9	4.7	82.3
TOTAL	369.8	47.2	14.6	322.6	10.4	3.3	312.2
Staff level (FTEs)	3 923	74	1.9	3 849	296	8.3	3 553

Human resources used in 1991-1992 grew 8.3% compared to 1990-1991. In spite of that, total expenditure, including human resources, grew by only 3.3% in 1991-1992 compared to an annual average of more than 12% since 1987-1988.

For 1992-1993, departments and agencies carried out reallocations of their regular estimates, and as a result presented expenditure forecasts totaling almost $370.0 million, an increase of $47.2 million or 14.6% compared to 1991-1992, as well as to a forecast staff level of 3 923 FTEs, an increase of 74 FTEs, or 1.9%.

It is essential to point out that the Conseil du trésor subjected the 1991-1992 expenditures to a systematic examination, with the result that growth was limited to 3.3%. This examination has not yet been carried out for 1992-1993, but the Government has renewed the application of special planning and control measures in effect for departments and budgetary agencies.

As such as, departments and agencies must submit a budgetary program for all their expenditures relating to information technologies for approval by the Conseil du trésor and obtain an explicit authorization before proceeding with any investment or concluding any contract to acquire goods or services in this domain. In addition, expenditures must be limited:

- to the minimum operating, maintenance and administration expenditures relating to existing essential services;

- to projects that are necessary, unavoidable and non-deferrable, the reasons for which are sufficient to justify investment expenditures and the subsequent additional operating and maintenance expenditures;

- to cost-effective projects, in the sense that they truly contribute to reducing the net cost of government services both immediately and in the long term, that they involve sure financial benefits sufficient to cover the additional operating costs subsequent to the investment, and offer rapid recovery of the cost of the investment.

The table on the following pages presents the forecasts for the departments and agencies for 1992-1993 for each of the headings and for total expenditures, as well as staff level. With the exception of the ministère du Revenu whose forecast is down, most departments are showing relatively large increases. In fact, the increases of the departments of Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation professionnelle, Forêts, Justice and Finances account for more than 50% of the total increase of $47.9 million.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURES

DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES	1992-1993 Forecast				Probable expenditures 1991-1992	Real expenditures 1990-1991	Staff level		
	Existing services		Investment projects	Total			1992-1993	1991-1992	1990-1991
	Administration and services $ 000	Continuity $ 000	$ 000	$ 000	$ 000	$ 000	FTEs	FTEs	FTEs
Affaires culturelles	764.2	815.2	1 631.5	3 210.9	2 849.7	2 654.6	32	30	23
Affaires internationales	2 286.1	1 312.0	4 203.5	7 801.6	5 117.2	4 019.5	74	52	33
Affaires municipales	747.5	4 170.5	1 847.7	6 765 7	5 179.8	7 751.9	106	103	124
Agencies - Minister responsible for Administration and the Public Service	2 736.0	12 126.0	2 919.1	17 781.1	15 403.5	15 519.6	83	78	75
Agencies - Charter of the French Language	268.2	463.3	476.8	1 208.3	1 197.3	1 271.3	29	29	31
Agencies - Minister responsible for the Status of Women	0.0	400.0	1 759.4	2 159.4	568.3	342.2	9	10	5
Agriculture, Pêcheries et Alimentation	1 411.0	10 071.0	4 278.4	15 760.4	15 176.3	17 602.5	260	252	315
Approvisionnements et Services	690.0	1 046.4	1 765.8	3 502.2	2 963.0	3 558.8	28	23	21
Communautés culturelles et Immigration	920.5	4 467.7	2 556.2	7 944.4	6 118.2	3 529.1	62	51	32
Communications	872.7	1 764.1	918.0	3 554.8	3 358.3	3 720.9	33	32	35
Conseil du trésor	843.9	1 030.6	1 625.2	3 499.7	2 211.3	2 586.5	37	27	28
Conseil exécutif	295.1	583.4	548.6	1 427.1	1 345.5	1 411.3	18	15	20
Éducation	2 489.1	12 561.6	2 213.8	17 264.5	16 378.8	17 866.1	233	241	235
Énergie et Ressources	1 658.0	5 651.2	4 761.1	12 070.3	9 722.1	12 471.2	107	121	110

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENDITURES (continued)

DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES	1992-1993 Forecast				Probable expenditures 1991-1992	Real expenditures 1990-1991	Staff level		
	Existing services		Investment projects	Total			1992-1993	1991-1992	1990-1991
	Administration and services $ 000	Continuity $ 000	$ 000	$ 000	$ 000	$ 000	FTEs	FTEs	FTEs
Enseignement supérieur et Science	2 220.0	2 194.3	2 148.0	6 562.3	5 041.8	5 964.8	98	88	86
Environnement	975.0	2 950.0	1 875.0	5 800.0	5 201.4	6 554.8	48	47	45
Finances	4 502.6	11 432.6	5 445.1	21 380.3	17 638.7	17 366.3	69	61	58
Forêts	3 440.7	8 009.8	5 750.0	17 200.5	9 518.2	10 103.4	149	132	100
Industrie, Commerce et Technologie	732.0	1 272.0	2 327.0	4 331.0	3 397.7	3 873.4	39	37	29
Justice	3 704.2	14 752.7	7 233.6	25 690.5	20 011.1	20 136.9	214	233	187
Loisir, Chasse et Pêche	544.9	4 778.3	1 241.5	6 564.7	6 608.7	9 048.4	74	74	83
Main-d'oeuvre, Sécurité du revenu et Formation prof.	4 164.9	12 974.5	21 514.4	38 653.8	29 553.1	23 477.1	322	301	273
National Assembly	713.2	1 426.4	178.0	2 317.6	2 033.8	2 770.4	26	29	31
Persons designated by the National Assembly	363.4	568.0	358.5	1 289.9	1 190.6	1 112.1	22	16	14
Revenu	13 427.7	39 055.6	17 975.7	70 459.0	75 384.5	57 041.7	1 069	1 103	922
Santé et Services sociaux	2 339.8	3 868.8	3 666.0	9 874.6	9 078.3	9 473.7	96	96	98
Sécurité publique	3 665.8	11 938.9	7 793.2	23 397.9	22 169.7	17 863.8	210	197	176
Tourisme	200.0	469.0	144.0	813.0	1 686.0	1 705.6	14	18	17
Transports	5 025.9	13 413.8	7 919.2	26 358.9	21 886.2	26 829.4	264	258	253
Travail	975.0	3 739.7	438.0	5 152.7	4 571.3	4 619.4	98	95	94
TOTAL	62 977.4	189 307.4	117 512.3	369 797.1	322 560.4	312 246.7	3 923	3 849	3 553